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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 173 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Can Ordinance Take Them Away?

HIGH COURT'S POWERS OF SUPERINTENDENCE OVER SUBORDINATE COURTS

Defence Argument In Sholapur Appeal

"The Governor General, issuing an Ordinance had no greater powers than the Indian Legislature. It followed, therefore, that if the Ordinance was so construed as to take away from the High Court its powers of superintendence over subordinate Courts which it has by virtue of its inherent jurisdiction conferred by the Imperial Parliament, that Ordinance to that extent must be considered void and ineffective."

This argument was advanced in the Bombay High Court on Tuesday, by Mr. G. N. Thakore in regard to the point whether the High Court had jurisdiction in Ordinance cases.

Mr. Thakore appeared for Mr. B. H. Phanselkar (a practising pleader of Pandharpur in Sholapur district) an appellant who had been arrested under sec. 3 of Ordinance 2 and given 8 months' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 1,500 by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Pandharpur.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A Full Bench of the High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Broomfield Mr. Justice Nanavaty, is sitting from to-day to hear a number of appeals relating to convictions under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

The first case taken up was that of Balkrishna Hari Phanselkar a practising pleader of Pandharpur, in Sholapur district.

Mr. G. N. Thakore, with Mr. G. B Chitale, appeared for the appellant. Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla, acting Advocate General, with Mr. Shingne. Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Phanselkar was arrested on January 6, last under section 3 of Ordinance II of 1932, which was promulgated on January 4 and extended to the Bombay Presidency the next day. He was detained in the Bijapur jail till January 17. On that day he was released and served with an order not to take part in boycott, picketing and any other activity connected with the civil disobedience movement, He was further prohibited from wearing any flag or emblem showing any connection with an illegal body.

He was also ordered to report himself to the police thrice daily and not to leave the town without permission.

The order was ordinarily tenable for one month, and he complied with it in the hope that it would expire at the end of the month. But on February 10, he was served with another order extending the original order till July.

PROVOCATIVE CAUSE

The extension was described to be the provocative cause of his latter failure to comply with the order. For this he was awarded eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,500 by the sub-Divisional Magistrate of Pandharpur.

The accused in his written statement stated that the conditions imposed upon him were very harsh and humiliating. He was not even allowed to go to Sholapur to attend to an urgent case. As a constitutionalist, he complied with the order in the hope that it would come to an end within a month, but the fresh order shattered all such rope. Under the restrictions imposed upon him by the order, life became very humiliating. Government drove him to the extreme point of exasperation.

(Continued on page 8.)

Assault On Karachi City Father

Pathan "Maniac" Jailed

KARACHI, July 19.

The plight of a Karachi Municipal Councillor living for a month in constant dread of a murderous attack by an unemployed Pathan whom he refused to secure a job, was described before Mr. Alibux Chana, Additional City Magistrate.

Mr. Hussainbux Khudabux, the Councillor, stated in his complaint that Mawali Khan, the accused requested him to obtain him a Municipal Jamadar's post. The complainant refused to do so. Since then the accused bearing a grudge against him was watching for an opportunity to assault the complainant. This he got on April 29 when he belaboured the complainant who, in consequence was under treatment for three weeks. The accused made a second attack in the Council Hall on May 20 when he made for the complainant with an open knife, but other councillors intervened and sent the assailant away.

On May 23 the Vice-President of the Municipality addressed a letter to the City Police Inspector stating the facts and adding that Mr. Hussainbux stood in grave risk of his life, that the accused appeared to be a maniac and that in any case, he went about harbouring designs against the Councillor and that it was therefore necessary to apprehend the accused immediately in order to protect the Councillor.

The accused was accordingly arrested the same evening. He was convicted and sentenced today to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

Explosives Recovered From Temple?

Madura Sensation

MADURA, July 19.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police, with a police force searched the Ayurvedic Dispensary owned by Chinnaswami Naidu, the temple elephant trainer, situated inside the local Meenakshi Temple, and it is alleged, seized about six revolver cartridges besides ingredients alleged to be used for manufacturing bombs.

Naidu was taken into custody.—A. P.

Britain & Ireland Lead In Decreasing Shipping Tonnage

(Special Cable).

LONDON, July 19.

Britain and Ireland showed greatest decrease in shipping tonnage throughout the world in 1931 their share being 20,000,000 tone out of 70,000,000.

Features of last year were a million tons decrease in steam tonnage in the world, increase of 607,000 in motor tonnage and a decrease under sailing vessels which totalled only one-third of 1914 figure.

Over a million tons of shipping was broken up in 1931.

Subhas Bose Examined In Madras Gen. Hospital

MADRAS, July 19.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, now in the Madras Penitentiary, was brought to the General Hospital yesterday.

Colonel Skinner, Superintendent of the Hospital, examined him.

It is understood that Mr. Bose will be examined again to-day and to-morrow.—A. P.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT POLICE INSPECTOR

Police Oppose Bail Of "Rustom" & Associates

"Rustum," the man who tried to shoot at Inspector Paul near the J. J. Hospital a few days ago was again prominent to-day when the case of Halimgul Azimkhan and five others was taken up.

Inspector Sirazi applying for the postponement of the case said that he was ready with the case but as one of the important accused in the case "Rustum" was still in hospital, he wanted the postponement.

Mr. Kaderbhai appearing for the accused applied for the bail of the accused. He said that the accused have been in custody for a long time. The police have taken four remands so far. This is not a case of communal rioting. Both the complainant and the accused are Muslims. This is rioting between Muslims.

BAIL OPPOSED.

Inspector Sirazi opposed the bail and said that in this case there were two pistols found from the accused. He said that if the accused were released on bail, they would tamper with the prosecution evidence. The Magistrate said that he would hear the evidence of the witnesses, who the Inspector suspected the accused would tamper with and release the accused on bail.

The case against the accused is that they were members of a party who held up a Muslim furniture merchant at the point of a revolver at Pydhonie during May last and removed property worth Rs. 350 and escaped.

They are also suspected to be members of the "hold-up" party which went to the shop of a oil merchant at Golpitha during the day and removed from the cash box containing Rs. 300 at the point of revolver and escaped in a taxi.

STOP PRESS

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT SENTENCED.

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Accepting the reference of the Sessions Judge, Rangpur and setting aside the verdict of not guilty given by the Jury, Mr. Justice S. C. Mullick and Mr. Justice Remfry convicted Manmathanath Ghosh, Superintendent of Police, Goalpara District, Assam, and Sub-Inspector Mathuranath De of Bijni police station, Goalpara, of conspiracy, intimidation and shielding persons from legal punishment in connection with the death of one Sahajaruddin on July 27, 1930.—A. P.

PARTY FEUDS & RIOTING IN GERMANY.

LONDON, July 19.

Berlin—Party fever throughout Germany is working up dangerously in view of the general elections coming off on July 31, when the fate of Lausanne Agreement, Germany's economic system and even the Republican regime will be at stake.

The activities of Hitlerites and Communists are fomenting disorders all over the country. The number dead in Altona rioting between the Nazis and the Communists is now 14 and the wounded total 80. Besides a dozen injured in Hanover, 20 were seriously wounded in Hesse of whom 13 were Nazis.

The Government realised its mistake in withdrawing the Bruening Government's prohibition of processions and open-air demonstrations. The reimposition of this ban angered the Hitlerites. Herr Hitler has telegraphed to Von Hindenburg expressing his indignation at the cossack methods adopted by the police against his supporters during a demonstration staged in his honour at Keonigsberg, East Prussia, declaring that it was only due to the boundless discipline of his storm troops "that a catastrophe of incalculable dimensions was averted. Herr Hitler asserts that while he was taking salute, mounted police recklessly charged spectators. Meanwhile, wildest rumours of Herr Hitler's intentions are current including a report that he aims at revolution and proclaiming Monarchy. —Reuter.

DAWOOD GANI'S COMPLAINT AGAINST JAIL AUTHORITIES

Further Remand For 14 Days

CROWD AT GIRGAUM COURT TURNS AWAY DISAPPOINTED AS TRIAL TAKES PLACE IN JAIL

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A complaint that he was locked up in a very small and dark cell day and night in the Byculla Jail and that he was not allowed to step out of it even to perform his "Namaz" (prayers), was made by Dawood Gani when the police applied for his further remand into jail custody for a fortnight.

Dawood Gani is charged with having shot at and injured two Bombay police officers and is alleged to be credited with having made daring escapes from police custody thrice before.

TRIAL IN JAIL.

The application for further remand was heard by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, in the Byculla Jail, a very unusual thing to do.

The Magistrate explained earlier that he was obliged to hear the application in the jail as the accused had made allegations against the police that he (accused) was being pointed out to witnesses while being escorted to the Court.

Clad in a white pyjama and shirt and a velvet cap Dawood Gani was brought before the Magistrate in the office room of the Byculla Jail.

"FAMOUS MAN".

"You are regarded as such a "reputed" man that I have come all the way from the Court to this place," remarked the Magistrate when the accused was ushered in his presence.

Dawood who was not handcuffed bowed to the Magistrate and complained bitterly that he was locked up in a very small cell. "The place is so dark and dingy and I am forced to be there day and night and not allowed to come out even to perform "Namaz" he added.

Magistrate: They are afraid that you will make an attempt to escape.

Dawood: They can shoot me down if I do so. I won't do it.

NOT TRUE.

The Magistrate asked the jailor if the allegations made by accused were true to which the latter replied that Dawood was given a separate cell but it was not true that he was not allowed to say his prayers.

The Magistrate asked the jailor to give the accused the usual comforts that were afforded to under-trial prisoners.

Deputy Inspector Raje attached to the Mahabavdi police station then applied for the remand of the accused into jail custody for a further period of a fortnight.

TWO LAWYERS TO REPRESENT ACCUSED.

Two lawyers were present in the jail to represent the accused.

As the accused raised no objection the remand application was granted.

Earlier in the Girgaum Court a large crowd of spectators invaded the Court room expecting that the case against Dawood Gani would be taken up. The crowds were disappointed when it was announced that the accused would not be brought in the Court but that the Magistrate would proceed to the Byculla Jail to hear an application for a further remand of the accused.

EXPEDITE THE CASE.

Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the accused and asked the Magistrate to direct the police to expedite the hearing of the case.

The Magistrate replied that the police wanted a further remand to collect evidence and prepare the case as the alleged offence took place more than three years ago.

Mr. Azad also asked why the accused was not produced in Court to which the Magistrate replied that it was done in the interests of justice. The accused on the last occasion had alleged that the police were pointing him out to witnesses while being escorted to the Court.

POLICE & LEADERS CO-OPERATE IN MAINTAINING PEACE

Crowds of Hindus and Muslims again collected on Tuesday evening in Sheikh Memon Street near the Maruti Temple and the Jumma Mosque respectively. The police and a few responsible leaders of both the parties were also present on the scene to see that there was no breach of the peace

AT THE TEMPLE.

After sunset the Hindus performed the "Arti" and repeated it again at 9-15 p.m. On the latter occasion a large crowd of Hindus who had lined the footpath outside the temple joined in the chorus and on the conclusion raised the usual cries of "Jai" of various Hindu deities. There was however no reply to these cries by the Muslims as used to be the case on the previous days.

POLICE ON SCENE.

Deputy Commissioner Guider Superintendent Naimpalli and Inspector Gole of the Princess Street police were present on the scene. Mr. Mohamed Suleman Mitha son of Sardar Suleman Kasam Mitha and Mr. Gordhandas Morarji were also present and helped in keeping the two crowds away from each other. As soon as the second "Arti" was over the police dispersed the Hindu crowd which would have otherwise lingered on for some time. The crowd of Muslims also melted away as soon as they saw the Hindus dispersing.

DAILY FEATURE.

The regular appearance of the crowds which has now become a daily feature continues to give cause for anxiety but there is no apprehension of serious trouble as both the police and the responsible leaders of the two communities are vigilant and are doing their best to maintain peace in the locality.

TIBET AND CHINA AT WAR?

Soviet Uneasiness Over Dalai Lama's Attitude

(From Our Correspondent).

MOSCOW, June 30.

The Soviet press attaches much importance to the Sino-Tibet conflict and reprints a lot of dispatches from the Chinese Press concerning the conflict. The dispatches from Shanghai are given exciting headlines some reading "Tibet after Manchuria," "Imperialist share in dismembering China."

"PRAVDA," the official organ of the Russian Communist Party, commenting on a recent dispatch of a Chinese newspaper "Dagunbao" from Shanghai writes: "The present events in Tibet are the results of years of foreign imperialist policy established in Tibet since 1914. Dalai Lama and the whole ruling clique in Tibet's feudal-autocratic state are puppets in the hand of Imperialists. Imperialism accordingly counts on increasing its influence in Western China, especially in the Province of Sintsin, which is at the very frontiers of the U.S.S.R. (Chinese Turkistan).

SECRET AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN?

The English version of the "Dagunbao" dispatch runs thus: "Dalai Lama the supreme ruler of Tibet, has concluded a secret agreement with Great Britain, under which the English are entitled to develop the postal and aviation services and the mining industry, in consideration of a consignment of armaments for Tibet. These armaments are said to have been send to Lhasa, the capital of Tibet."

AT WAR WITH CHINA.

The "Dagunbao" considers that war has actually been going on between China and Tibet for the last two years. During the last month Tibetan troops have been driven out of the towns of Hantsi and Changhua and Dalai Lama has issued a mobilization decree. Tibet's permanent army amounts only to 5000 or 4000 bayonets but 20,000 troops can also be mobilized.

BRITAIN'S DENIAL.

An official dispatch from Nanking says: "In reply to the Nanking Government's request that the transportation of military supplies to Tibet via India be stopped, the British Government denies having sold arms to Tibet but says that the contiguity of India and Tibet makes the passage of small consignments of arms over the frontiers easy."

A latest dispatch from Shanghai states: "Fighting between Tibet and Chinese forces is said to have come to a stand-still.

"Information from Tsinhava, a district bordered on the West by Tibet, on the South by Chuanbyan and on the East by Suchan, would seem to show that Tibet troops are well supplied and officered. Chinese troops on the other hand lack supplies and ammunition, as they get nothing from Nanking."

Sentence On Mr. Bakshi Commuted

Hijli & Dacca Echo

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Mr. Justice S. C. Mallik, sitting with Mr. Justice Patterson, to-day reduced the sentence on Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi, Editor of "Liberty" from nine months' rigorous imprisonment to six months' rigorous imprisonment in disposing of the appeal.

Mr. Bakshi had been convicted of sedition by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with the publicaion of three articles dealing with Hijli, Dacca and Chittagong incidents in December last. The fine of Rs. 500 imposed on Mr. Bakshi by the Magistrate was maintained.

The appeal of the Printer of "Liberty" who was fined Rs. 500 in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment was dismissed by the same Bench.—A.P.

Jamiat's Fifth 'Dictator' Jailed

Abdul Halim ... Two Years'

NEW D... July 19.

Mr. Abdul H... fifth "Dictator" of ...miat-ul-Ulema, was sent... day by Mr. Isar, the ... District Magistrate, to t... igorous imprisonment u... Emergency Powers O... A.P.

HEAVY R... UEL

Communic... W. Railwa...

The Divisi... erintendent, Que... way, wires under ...

Due to fu... on the section ... ok-kundi, the ... ods and coachi... ing passengers ... ns Sheikhwasl... p-ped till Sa... nt —A. P.

YORKSHIRE WINS BY 6 WICKETS

LONDON, July 19.

Yorkshire won their match against All-India which commenced at Harrogate on Saturday by 6 wickets.

The following are scores:—

All-India 160 and 66.

Yorkshire 161 for 8 (declared) and 68 for 4.

In glorious weather and on good wicket Yorkshire resumed their second innings this morning. When they had added 11 runs to the overnight total Greenwood was easily held at short-leg by Jehangir Khan off Amarsingh (23/3/12). Sellers who joined Holmes hit the wicket off Naoomal when he had scored 18 (58/4/18). Wood and Holmes made the requisite number of runs for win and the innings terminated at 68 for loss of 4 wickets.

Holmes remained unbeaten with 33 and Wood was not out with 2. (Scoring was slow and 56 runs were added in 80 minutes this morning.)

Scores:

Following are the detailed scores:

Yorkshire second innings concluded.

Holmes (not out)	33
Greenwood c Jehangir Khan b Amarsingh	12
Sellers b Naoomal	8
Wood (not out)	2
Extras	3
Total for four	68

Bowling analysis: Nissar one wicket for 5 runs, Amarsingh one for 26, Jehangir Khan nil for 7, Naidu nil for 13, Godambe nil for 5 Naoomal one for 5, Lallsingh nil for 4.—Reuter's Special.

BURGLARY IN CHIEF JUSTICE'S BUNGALOW

Chaprasi Of Sir A. Page Arrested On Suspicion

(By Mail).

RANGOON, July 14.

A month ago a burglar got into the residence of the Chief Justice Sir Arthur Page and got away with Lady Page's hat with a brooch set with diamonds valued at Rs. 600. Police investigation was since then proceeding and on Sunday last one police officer acting on information that an Indian wanted to dispose of diamonds lay in wait in a restaurant and arrested the Indian with a packet containing diamonds which have been identified as those belonging to Lady Page. The accused is said to be a 'chaprasi' employed in the High Court and formerly working in the residence of the Chief Justice.—A.P.

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Bombay, July, 1932.
R7574

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Imports Of Cotton Yarn And Piecegoods

FIGURES FOR MAY

The following excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay will be found interesting:—

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods into Bombay during May 1932.—General. There was a slight falling off as compared with the figures for April in the imports of both cotton yarn and cloth into Bombay during the month of May, but the imports of both remained at a fairly high leved.

Cotton Yarn.—The total importations of votton yarn of all descriptions during the month amounted to 1.5 million pounds, of which 536.000 lbs. were grey singles; 279,000 lbs. grey folded; 143.000 lbs. white bleached; and 422.000 lbs. mercerised yarn. These figures are slightly lower in every case except Grey Single Yarn, than those for the month of April.

Cotton Piecegoods.—Imports of cotton piecegoods amounted in all to 23 1/2 million yards of which Japan's share was 10 million yards; Great Britain's share, 10 million yards; and the United States' share. 2 1/2 million yards. The United States' sendings of piecegoods consisted almost entirely of Fents.

Plain grey piecegoods imports amounted to 5 1/2 million yards as against 8.4 million yards in April. The falling off in the total of plain greys is due to smaller importation of Grey Shirtings from Japan—the figure for May being 3.8 million yards against 6.6 million yards in April.

Imports of bleached goods totalled 4.4 million yards as against 5.9 million yards in April; England's share of this trade was 2.2 million yards and Japan's 2.1 million yards. as against 3.6 and 1.8 million yards respectively in the previous month.

There was an increase of nearly a million yards in the importations of printed cotton piecegoods during May as compared with April. Imports from both the United Kingdom and Japan were greater. England's share amounted to 2.9 million yards as compared with 2.6 million yards in April; and Japan's shares amounted to 3.1 million yards as compared with 2.4 million yards in April. The noteworthy increase in the importations of printed cotton piecegoods from Japan was commented on in last month's note. All that need be said now is that the rate of imports during May was greater than ever before.

Importations of dyed cotton piecegoods amounted to 3.7 million yards as compared with 3.6 million yards in April.

In woven coloured goods, the month's importations were just under half a million yards as compared with 600.000 yards in April.

Artificial Silk Piecegoods.—Importations of art. silk piecegoods were again heavy at 5.4 million yards.

ALL-INDIA IMPORTS.

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods into India during May 1932.—General.—The high figures of cotton yarn and cloth imports for April were not quite maintained during the month of May. though they still remained at a comparatively high level and are likely to increase substantially during the coming months owing to the heavy volume of purchases which have been made from Japan following the recent drop in the value of the Yen.

Cotton Yarn.—Total imports of cotton yarns of all description in May amounted to 3 9 million lbs. as against 4 million lbs. in April. Of these. 2.4 million lbs were grey singles. The import trade in grey singles was divided between the United Kingdom. Japan and China. England being the substantial supplier of yarns of over 40s—600,000 lbs.—and Japan and China, the chief suppliers of counts below 40s. A noteworthy feature of the returns was the comparatively heavy importations—156.000 lbs.—of yarns under 20s from Japan. Imports during the last three years of coarse yarns had practically disappeared, and the re-entry of Japan into this trade reflects her increased competitive capacity since the depreciation of the Yen from its normal parity of Rs. 137 per Y100.

Imports of two-fold grey yarns amounted to 371.000 lbs. against 342.000 lbs. in April.

Importations of bleached yarns amounted to 419.000 lbs. as compared with 510.000 lbs. in April.

Imports of coloured yarns amounted to 274.000 lbs. England was the chief supplier of this type yarn.

Mercerised yarn imports were 459.000 lbs. as compared with 616,000 lbs in April. The mercerised yarns coming into the country consisted chiefly of two-folds, and Japan was the chief supplier.

Cotton Piecegoods.—The total importations of cotton piecegoods in May amounted to 87 million yards at against 93 million yards in April, Grey goods imports amounted to 23 million yards of which 16 million yards were plain greys and 7 million yards were grey dhoties. Of the grey trade. Japan's share was 17 million yards, and England's share 6 million yards, as compared with 21 million yards and 7 million yards respectively in April.

Importations of bleached goods totalled 30 million yards, which is a million yards less than in April. England's share of this trade amounted to 22 million yards, and Japan's to 7 million yards.

Coloured goods imports totalled 30 million yards of which 14 million yards were printed goods: 13 million yards dyed goods: and 3 million yards woven coloured goods.

Over 3 million yards of fents were also imported, of which 2 1/2 million yards came from the United States.

Artificial Silk Piecegoods.—Importations of artificial silk piecegoods amounted to 7 million yards, which is about 400 000 yards less than in April. Japan sent no less than 6.4 million yards out of this total.

CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF INDIAN MILLMADE PIECEGOODS

Issued By The Millowners' Association, Bombay

GREY GOODS

Bombay, July 13.

Name of Mill.	Dimensions Ins.	Yds.	lbs.	Ex-mill price per piece.
GREY LONGCLOTH.				
Bombay Dyeing	37	38	7⅛	4 9 1
Burhanpur-Tapti	37	37½	9	5 14 6
Coimbatore	45	38	11½	7 5 0
Colaba Land	35	37½	9	6 4 0
Currimbhoys	34	37½	8½	5 9 3
Crown Mill	40	37½	10	8 9 0
David Mill	33	37½	7	4 14 9
Hindoostan	40	37½	10	7 0 6
Jacob Sassoon	36	37½	9	5 14 6
Mysore Spg.	34	40	10½	11 1 9
New Gt. Eastern	35	37½	9	6 4 0
Rachel Sassoon	36	37½	8½	5 13 6
Sholapur Mill	48	31½	14	8 15 6
Western India	40	37½	10	6 14 0
GREY SHIRTING.				
Apollo Mill	35	38	9	5 7 9
Berar Mfg.	38	37/38	9½	6 3 9
Bombay Dyeing	35	38	9	5 7 9
Century	35	38	9	5 7 9
Century	36	38	10½	6 1 3
Crown Mill	39	38	10	6 4 0
Currimbhoys	35	40	13½	6 15 3
David Mill	35	37½	6⅞	4 6 6
E. D. Sassoon	33	38	8½	5 3 8
Edward Sassoon	35	38	8½	5 4 0
Framjee Petit	35	38	9	5 2 1½
Framjee Petit	39	37½/38	7½	4 8 2½
Framjee Petit	35	38	9	5 6 7½
New Gt. Eastern	35	33	9	6 2 0
Phoenix Mill	34	37½	8	5 8 0
Tata Mill	35	38	9	6 0 0
Western India	39	38	10	6 4 0
GREY SHEETING.				
Colaba Land	35	33	9	6 2 0
Manchester	35	40	13½	6 13 4
Victorla Mill	49	37½	9⅜	5 11 6
Victorla Mill	33	38	8½	4 12 6
GREY DOMESTICS.				
Colaba Land	35	40	12½	7 12 0
Crown Mill	28	48	12	8 1 0
Currimbhoys	23	48	9	5 1 0
Mysore Spg.	34	40	10½	10 2 9
New Gt. Eastern	85	40	12½	7 12 0
Swadeshi Mill	60	40	23⅝	17 3 0
Tata Mill	50	40	20⅞	14 4 0
GREY CHADAR.				(per pair).
Ahm. Advance	54	6	2⅞	1 15 6
Ahm. Advance	50	5	2¼	1 9 6
Berar Mfg.	48	6	2¼	1 6 4
Crown Mill	55	6	2½	1 10 3
Currimbhoys	48	6	2	1 3 6
Mysore Spg.	46	5	2	1 13 9
Mysore Spg.	53	5	2-5/16	1 13 9
Rachel Sassoon	54	6	2¼	1 9 9
Sholapur Mill	45	5½	2⅛	1 8 5
Swadeshi	50	6	2	1 9 3
Tata Mill	50	6	2¼	1 12 0
GREY DRILL.				(per piece).
Currimbhoys	26	24	9	4 10 3
Manchester	29½	40	13½	6 10 3
Mysore Spg.	28	40	13	10 5 6
Victorla Mill	30½	41	11	5 13 6
GREY DHOTIES.				(per pair).
Ahm. Advance	40	10	2⅞	1 15 6
Ahm. Advance (Saries)	40	12	3¼	2 11 6
Berar Mfg.	38	9	2¼	1 10 0
Bombay Dyeing	32	3	1⅜	1 3 3
Burhanpur-Tapti	40	10	2-7/16	1 10 10
Century	44	10	1-11/16	1 8 6
Crown	42	10	1⅜	1 8 6
Currimbhoys	41	8	2½	1 12 0
Hindoostan	44	10	2	1 9 0
Indian Mfg.	44	10	1-11/16	1 10 0
Jacob Sassoon	44	10	1-11/16	1 9 10⅜
Khandeish	42	8	2-1/4	1 6 0
Meyer Sassoon	44	10		1 10 0
Mysore Spg.	35	9	1½	1 1 7½
New Kaiser	38	10	2-5/8	1 10 7
Rachel Sassoon	42	5⅜	1½	1 3 9
Sholapur Mill	48	8	2-5/16	2 1 6
Swadeshi	40	10	3-1/8	2 3 6
Tata Mill	38	10	2-15/16	2 1 0
Victorla Mill	37	9	1⅜	1 5 0
Western India	40	10	1-13/16	1 6 9

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Under the caption "The Path of History", Paul Hinner writes in "World Unity" Magazine:

The impotence of religion, the divisions of all moral standards, the worship of wealth, the increase in crime, the shallowness of literature and art and their tendency to capitalize the sex-appeal, the subversion of a large part of the press by selfish interest, the commercializing of the professions, the endeavour of the educational institutions to prepare their pupils mainly for the struggle for material riches, the fostering and exploiting of the weakness of the people by business interests, the continuous increase of the world's indebtedness, the impoverishing of the masses, the permanent unemployment of millions of workers, the excessive speculation, the perversion of the conception of justice, the obliteration of the dividing line between legal business and organized crime, the impaired circulation of the currency and the corruption in the highest financial and political circles are some of the many parallel events and consequences of the inner dissolution of the present civilization. The use of intrigue or brutal force by many nations to gain their selfish ends, the bartering of their support for materialistic advantages, the insincerity in their conduct towards each other and the restlessness of many subject people are the external signs of decay.

In consequence of the fact that individualism reached its highest possible development in the United States of America, the latter were also bound to be most prominent in the dissolution of the individualistic civilization. The combined effects of the completion of the development of their own domain, of the part played in the World War and of the subsequent financial conquest of the World, placed the United States in a position in which they were fulfilling this function unconsciously; force of circumstances compelled the nation to carry on an economic expansion, for which a necessity did not exist and which therefore was bound to become destructive. The enormous industrial and financial capacities drove the United States to increase and exploit the material desires not only of their own people but the whole world, in order to develop a market for the products of the industries and to create opportunities for the investment of the surplus capital. This was accomplished through intensive advertising and through the granting of credit in the form of deferred payments at home and a continuous stream of loans and investments of capital abroad. However, this policy not only increased their own interior indebtedness but also the indebtedness of the world in general and drove the present economic system relentlessly towards its climax.

ABILITY TO PAY.

The limit of the ability of the nations to pay interest on invested capital, determines the limit for their combined interior and exterior indebtedness. After this limit has been reached the further investment of capital in their countries ceases on account of becoming unsafe and unprofitable; but as the reinvestment of the profits in new undertaking is an absolute necessity for the maintenance of the circulation of the currency, the vanishing of the opportunities for investment must bring this circulation to a standstill. Through the practice of issuing securities which do not represent actual investments, through the high rate of interest of the outstanding capital, through the centralization of the retail business, through the intensification of the sales methods and through the sale of goods on the instalment plan, the means which draw the capital out of the masses and deliver it to the respective financial centres, have been developed far beyond all previous dimensions. On the other hand institutions and means which would cause the capital to flow back into the masses do not exist. The progressive settlement of the world, the development of the natural resources and the general expansion of the different facilities to meet the demands created by the growth of the population and of the materialistic desires, fulfilled this function up to now and separate organs which would serve this purpose were not needed. The capital flowed of its own accord from the centre into new undertakings which promised profits and security, for instance; The settling of new parts of the world, the building and expansion of cities, the extension of railroads, steamship lines and telegraphs, the opening of mines and other sources of raw materials, the erecting of factories, the extension of business facilities and diverse other enterprise. In the form of wages or payments for property or material, the liquid capital reached again the broad masses of the people, to return as before through the different channels of business and banking to the centre. Now, however, the settling of the world, the development of resources and the construction of necessary facilities have been accomplished and in many instances carried far beyond the measure dictated by necessity. The whole world is equipped with enough factories and industrial plants, etc., to more than satisfy all demands: Additional investments of capital for these purposes is now unprofitable and has practically ceased. Besides that the upkeep of the different facilities requires less of the industrial products than their construction and additional shrinking in the demand for the products of the industries is the natural result.

PRICE GAP WIDENS.

Furthermore, the sum of all profits, interest charges, dividends, taxes, etc., must forever stand between production and consumption. This is reflected in the low prices for the products of agriculture and the relatively low annual earnings of labour on the one hand and the high prices demanded of the consumer on the other. The continued increase of the world's indebtedness, however, has increased the sum total of the profits and interest charges, etc., and widened the price-gap between production and consumption to such an extent that the income of many producers is insufficient to cover the expenses which they have as consumers. The distress of agriculture and shrinking of the buying power of ever-increasing masses of people are mainly due to this fact. The selling of goods on the instalment plan is an attempt to bridge this ever-widening gap; however, as that does not decrease but rather increase the burden, it will not prevent the ultimate collapse of the present financial system when the climax is reached.

GOLD STANDARD FAILS.

The gold standard had already become inadequate before the war in consequence of the enormous amounts of the outstanding capital. The amount of money based on gold was insufficient to meet all payments becoming due daily and at the same time accomplish the distibution of the necessities of life. The gold standard therefore was supplemented through an extension of the credit system and a paper currency based on securities. During and since the war it was still more weakened through the further increase of the world's indebtedness, through the one-sided and restricted distibution of the world's gold supply and through the diminishing of the confidence of great masses of people in the stability of the present economic conditions. This waning of the public confidence is clearly demonstrated through the hoarding of gold. The gold which was in free circulation throughout the western world has completely disappeared since the World War because persons or institutions who are in a position to do so retain now all gold coins which they receive in payment. In consequence of the enormous expenditures for the purpose of the war, the indebtedness of the involved countries had increased until the ability of the people to pay the interest was taxed to the limit. Through the effect of the peace treaty the central powers were forced to renounce their interior debts and compelled to assume the obligations contracted by the Allies. In this way the ability and the will of the German people to pay reparations became part of the basis of the present international financial situation. However, the payment of the reparations and of the interest on their legal debts exceed the ability of the German people. Germany has, therefore, during the last few years, borrowed the means to meet the deficit, hoping for a favourable turn in world affairs. This policy has increased the burden still more, as the hoped for relief has not materialized. All attempts to improve the situation through increased efforts have also failed, because any new capital is through the reparations automatically drained from the country. Foreign capital, knowing that Germany has reached the limit of its ability to pay, has ceased to flow to the country in the form of loans. Through that Germany is placed outside of the International circuit of the currency and its economic life suffers continuously from want of capital. The constant sinking of their standard of living, the continued direct and indirect domination of their affairs by foreigners and the failure of all efforts to bring relief, reveal to the German people more and more the hopelessness of their situation. A state of indifference towards all obligations, whether legal or imposed and towards the consequences of non-fulfilment is developing in the broad masses. The incentive to maintain and support the present political and economic institutions is vanishing, as they have ceased to be of benefit to a majority of the people. It is, therefore, only a question of time when the complete economic and pilitical collapse of Germany must take place. This event in combination with the progressive dissolution of the individualistic civilization will have far-reaching effects. Financial failures, cessation of payment of interest on investments and continuous wide-spread unemployment will be the result in many countries and cause great hardships in the large cities and densely populated districts where most people depend entirely on the steady flow of wages or income from investments. A temporary relief to Germany does not alter the situation but will only postpone for a time the inevitable end and prolong the agony of dissolution, because it is impossible to avoid the consequences of previous developments.

INDIVIDUALISM MUST GO.

The epoch of civilization which has dominated the affairs of mankind in the Western Hemisphere since the decline of Rome was the materialization of the principle of aggressive individualism through Judaism, Christianity and Islam. The adherents of these religions were combined through the common ideal into a living organic entity. During its ascendency spiritual interests predominated within the epoch, while in the decline, materialistic desires were strongest. The religious, political and economic institutions were the organs; they supplemented each other and fulfilled all functions which the development and growth of the epoch required. The fundamental principle, the method of growth and the design and functions of the organs were suitable only for the exploration of the world through colonial expansion, the abolition of slavery and the establishment of political equality. When this purpose was attained the utility of the individualistic principle ceased and it must now give way to the collective principle which is the logical successor and which will govern the affairs of mankind during the next era. The World War was the death-struggle of individualism and the chaotic conditions prevailing in the world to-day are the dissolution. The dissolution of the individualistic order of society is the natural consequence of the selfishness and extreme love of material possessions which dominate the involved parts of mankind, a vivid demonstration that selfishness will always defeat itself in the end.

BARBARISM AGAIN.

This terrible decline of the true humane qualities in mankind is a parallel to the barbarism which prevailed in Europe during and after the downfall of ancient Rome. The world is now, the same as it was then, in a state in which the attained object of the dissolving epoch of civilization has not yet been replaced by a new and living ideal. Common spiritual interests and ideals always promote mutual helpfulness and sympathy among their adherents, while their lack produces the opposite effect. People without ideals are guided by selfishness and materialistic desires only and must therefore be classed as barbarians, irrespective of whether they hold college degrees or wear the formal dress or elaborate uniform denoting high position. The line of human conduct prevailing in the world to-day and the resulting conditions show an absence of all features which are generally embraced by the meaning of the term "Civilization;" and an absence of civilization is "Barbarism."

SOVIET SPY SYSTEM ALLEGED

Arrests In Paris

PARIS (By Mail.)

A number of prominent French Communists were arrested. This follows the apprehension lately of a young Pole, Snaja Beer, whom the authorities allege was a leading spirit in an important network of espionage in France on behalf of the Soviet.

The police have searched the premises of the Association of Revolutionary Writers and Artists, and the Anti-Militaristic League.

It is stated that the information collected by Beer and forwarded to Moscow included particulars of a new machine gun, which is being made at a French arsenal.

"Just any oil" is not good enough for your car!

THE motorist who is satisfied with "just any oil" is risking engine trouble. Poor, low grade oils do not ensure correct lubrication, and result in loss of power and increased petrol consumption. Excessive wear causes serious damage to the engine, leading to heavy repair bills.

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FRAGRANT ICE COLD LEMON CREAM (REGISTERED)

This is an ideal hair dressing for ladies and gentlemen, in a hot country like India. Used in the morning it keeps the brain cool and free from fatigue the whole day. Gives sound refreshing sleep, if used before retiring. Cures headache, dizziness and weak memory. Stops hair falling and makes it long black, soft and glossy.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

KELVIN CHEMICAL CO.
BOMBAY 4.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Asad. Vad. 3, 1988.
Parsi—Bahman 17, 1931.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 15, 1351
Sunrise 6h. 10m.
Sunset 7h. 19m.
Hightide—1.10, 13-51
Lowtide—7-06, 20-04.

Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 25th July 7h. 11m. a.m. New Moon 2nd Aug. 3h. 1 m. a.m.
First quarter, 9th Aug. 1h. 10m. p.m.
Full moon 16th Aug. 1h. 12m. p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League: Green Howards vs. Irish Fusiliers, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 21.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. Chitral with English mails of July 7, due at 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 22

Harwood League: R. A. vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"SKIPPY." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"TEN CENTS A DANCE." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"THE LONE RIDER." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
CAPITOL—"PRIVATE LIVES." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
RIALTO—"EAST OF BORNEO." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"ARROWSMITH." Daily at 3-30, 6.30 and 10 p.m .
WELLINGTON—"SKYLINE." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"THE YANKEE DON." Daily at 5-30, 7-30 and 9-30 p.m
GLOBE—Saroj's Hindi Talkie "GUL-BAKAVALI, with Ashraf-khan and Zebu.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME. 12 noon, Gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Instrumental music Mr. G. B. Coman Dilruba solo and Mr. Madhavlal Sitar solo.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. A Meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), wren a Paper will be read on "Angelology and Demonology in Talmudical Judaism" by Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Carthage" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said at 8-30 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Mr. Ernest Wood will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "Wisdom, Strangth and Beauty." The lecture is open to the public.

B. E. S. T. Co., Ltd. Messrs. the B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd., in their statement of Gross Receipts for June last state:—

	For June 1932	Up to the end of 1932
	Rs.	Rs.
Electric Supply	7,40,685*	45,91,753
Traction (Trams & Omnibuses)	3,72,300	29,46,938
Decrease over same period last year Rs.	—5,13,773	

*Exclusive of Supply to Tramways.

GHATKOPER MUNICIPALITY.—With reference to the report of the Collector's visit to Ghatkoper which appeared in last Saturday's issue of the "Chronicle," the names of the President and the Vice-President of the Ghatkoper Kirol Municipality are Mr. R. B. Sanghavi and Dr. S. B. Bagwe respectively, and not Messrs. Hirachand Vanechand and C. J. Hansoti.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER IN C WARD.—In the event of there being no heavy rain the Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of C Ward will meet near the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station on Thursday (21st inst.) at 7.30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

Heavy List Of Riot Cases Before Mr. Oscar Brown

OVER 800 CASES DISPOSED OFF SO FAR INVOLVING 1500 PERSONS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Sixty new Charge-Sheets were put up to-day and as the work for the day was full the cases of all the sixty have been postponed to later dates for hearing. Some of them have been postponed to September.

Since the Riot Court sat nearly 800 cases involving about 1,500 suspects was put up before the Magistrate for trial. So far the Court has been able to dispose off nearly 500 cases involving about 700 persons. Two cases have so far been sent to the Sessions. Besides those on the Charge sheets there are nearly 700 who are either in jail custody or police custody.

70 PERSONS DISCHARGED.

Seventy persons, who were arrested by the Bombay police during the communal riots under suspicion of their having taken part in the riots were ordered to be discharged to-day, as there was nothing incriminating found against them during the police enquiries. Forty-five of them are Muslims and the rest are Hindus.

ON MURDER TRIAL.

Shamsuddin Kaderbhai and two other Muslims, arrested by the Nagpada Police under suspicion of their being connected with the murder of a Hindu on the Haines Road, on May 19, were put up before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court Mazagaon and the police applied for the remand of the accused to police custody till July 22.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhai applying for the bail of the accused stated that the first accused who lived in a building at Haines Road, about fifty paces away from the place where the murder of the Hindu took place. The accused surrendered to the Nagpada police yesterday, knowing that he was wanted by the police. The Hindus in the locality would testify that the first accused had helped them during the communal riots and the case against him was out of malice.

His Worship refused the bail application and granted the police application.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Salebhai Abdul Kadir, who was arrested, by the Maharbavdi Police on Monday under suspicion of his being connected with many cases of rioting, arson, housebreaking and theft in that area during the communal disturbances was remanded to police custody till August 2, for further police enquiries.

131 FURTHER REMANDED.

One hundred thirty-one suspects, who are either on bail or under police custody were again put up to-day and the bail and remand applications of the police for the extention of the order was granted by the Magistrate.

KAMATIPURA STONE THROWING CASE

Six Hindus Fined

Seven Hindus, arrested by the Nagpada Police on June 29, for rioting and stone throwing, were sentenced to-day by the Special Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 45 or suffer imprisonment for three months each.

The prosecution case was that Nathumal Mohan Singh and seven other Hindus, living on the 1st Lane Kamatipura had resorted to stone throwing at Muslims on June 29. On receiving information Deputy Inspector Raymond of the Nagpada Police went with some constables and arrested the accused who were throwing stones from a house-top.

One of the prosecution witnesses, a merchant having his shop in the same locality stated that on June 29 a few constables took him to Deputy Inspector Raymond who asked the witness to tell him where the 'Mawalis' lived. The witness denied all knowledge of the 'mawalis'. Later the Deputy Inspector came to the house with one "Ravan" and other constables and arrested the eight accused who were standing on the terrace. The witness stated that he did not see the accused throw stones.

WHO IS "RAVAN"?

Mr. Parulker, the defence counsel stated that a Hindu, who was nicknamed "Ravan", with nine previous convictions, was arrested along with some other Muslims from Kamatipura on a charge of theft. All the Muslims got out on bail. But none of the Hindus of the locality came forward to stand surety for "Ravan". Ultimately "Ravan" was released on bail given by some Muslims. He was later discharged.

Continuing Mr. Parulker stated that "Ravan" was a *Dada* of the locality and when none of the Hindus came forward to stand surety for him, he threatened the Hindus in the locality that he would involve some of them in a riot case. The accused who were innocent were pointed out by "Ravan" as the 'mawalis' in that area and the police arrested.

The Magistrate found all but the first accused guilty of the charge and convicted them as above.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS

The Muslim Information Bureau Bombay, invites co-operation from the Muslim community in its work of rendering help in various ways to their suffering brethren who have suffered in the recent riots. The task of the Bureau is to gather information of all kinds about such sufferers.

For this purpose, the services of voluntary workers are required in order that the work of the Bureau may be organised on a practical and serviceable footing. Accordingly the Bureau invites Muslim youths of good education to place their services at the disposal of the Bureau for two hours daily, which can be so arranged as to suit the convenience of the worker.

Apply personally at the office of the Bureau between 9-00 a.m and 11-00 a.m, and 6-00 p.m, and 8-00 p.m. daily, at Kambeka Street Haroon Adam Building.

A Missing Hindu

A Hindu gentleman by name Komrayya Ramatya has been missing for a fortnight. Anybody knowing his whereabouts will please communicate to the Hon. Secretaries, Kamatipura Hindoo Saunrakshan Mandal, 3rd Kamatipura, Bombay, No. 8. (Telephone No. 42931).

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")
T.T. ON LONDON.
New York, July 19.

Previous closing	3.54 7/8
To-day's closing	3.55 3/4

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, July 19.

Previous closing	3.54 7/8
To-day's opening	3.55 3/8
To-day's closing	3.55 3/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER
New York, July 19.

Previous closing rate	5.75
To-day's opening rate	5.76
Difference	plus 01
To-day's closing rate	5.87
Difference	plus 12

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

July/August	Rs. 171
April/May	Rs. 185

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET OCTOBER.
Liverpool, July 19.

Previous closing rate	4.45
To-day's opening rate	4.37
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing rate	4.39
Difference	—.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, July 19.

Silver ready	16 7/8
Lower	1/8
Silver forward	16 15/16
Lower	1/8

Market: America sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.
Bombay, July 19

Silver ready	54 11 0
Silver Asad	54 12 0
Gold Ready	55 3 0
	26 8 0

JEW BROTHERS AT LAW

Story Of An Illegitimate Child

ACCUSED FINED FOR DEFAMATION

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

For stating that he was the father of an illegitimate child, Mr. Issac E. Hayeen, superintendent in the Cash and Pay Department of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon preferred a charge of defamation against his brother-in-law Mr. Jacob E. Meyer. The Chief Presidency Magistrate finding the accused guilty sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default three months' simple imprisonment.

The complainant, in his evidence stated that the accused was his brother-in-law. On December 14, the accused is stated to have gone to the complainant's office and stated in the presence of some members of the staff that he (complainant) was the father of an illegitimate child, and added that the complainant's house was not a fit place for his (accused's) wife to reside. The complainant further stated that the allegations were entirely false and defamatory and therefore charged the accused with defamation.

COMPLAINANT IS DEAD.

An interesting point was raised by the accused that the case could not go on as the complainant had died.

Mr. F. D. Kanga, who appeared for the complainant stated that the complainant had been examined and cross-examined, and the case should go on. He cited authorities to prove that judgments had been delivered even after the death of the complainants. The Magistrate agreed with the arguments of the complainant's counsel.

The accused pleaded not guilty and denied having made defamatory statements.

On the evidence before the Court, the Magistrate held that the statements made by the accused were false and defamatory and therefore sentenced him as above.

The Magistrate further stated that he would have sentenced the accused to a term of imprisonment but for the close relationship between the parties.

GOT A FRACTURED HAND IN JAIL

Discharged Man's Complaint To Magistrate

Allegations against the Jail authorities that he was beaten unnecessarily by the warders and jail police and thus fractured one of his hands was made by Mohemad Hidden, one of the suspects who were discharged to-day. The reason for the action of the jail officials as given by the suspect was that he had turned the tap and had allowed the water to flow unnecessarily.

LATHI CHARGE IN JAIL.

The police stated that there was a free fight inside the jail amongst the suspects. The Jail authorities to maintain the jail discipline made a lathi charge and dispersed the crowd. The injury received by the complainant was not due to the lathi charge but due to a fall that he had after the fight. He was later removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was treated.

JAIL SUPERINTENDENT ASKED FOR REPORT.

The Magistrate said that he would write to the Jail Superintendent and make enquiries. In the meantime he asked the complainant to come to court sometime next week.

Continuing the Magistrate said "Let him not take this as an order that he should be present here. I think that the police are contemplating some action against him. I am telling this because if he is ordered to be deported out of Bombay he may not bring in this excuse that I have ordered him to be present here."

MYSTERY DEATH

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mystery surrounds the death of Raghunathdas Gulabchand, a 27-year old Hindu, unemployed, who died on Monday morning at the G. T. Hospital, immediately after admission.

One Shangidas, a distant relative of the deceased, giving evidence before the city coroner and a jury, stated that Raghunathdas was without occupation and lived in Jethmal Virdhichand Lodge at Shaikh Memon's Street. Hearing that Raghunathdas was unwell, witness went on Monday morning to see him at his residence, where he was lying unconscious. Witness removed him to the G. T. Hospital, when he died immediately after admission.

As post-mortem examination is to be held, the inquest was adjourned to July 28.

ARREST BY SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE OFFICER

Young Parsi Girl Sobs In Court For Being Separated From Ailing Mother

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A young Parsi girl belonging to a middle-class and respectable family was arrested this evening at her residence at Colaba by a worker of the Social Purity League on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Immediately after her arrest she was produced before the Magistrate when a remand of the girl to the Childrens' Home till August 2 was applied for.

The Magistrate questioned the girl whether she had any objection to being remanded to the Children's Home.

"FOR MY POOR MOTHER'S SAKE."

The girl requested the Magistrate not to send her to the Children's Home and plaintively added "For the sake of my old mother, please don't send me to the Children's Home. She is very ill, and the news will be shocking to her. Perhaps she might die of heart-failure on hearing the news."

The Magistrate then questioned the Social Purity League officer whether it was true that the mother of the girl was very ill.

He admitted that the mother was very weak but added: "I don't anticipate any such thing" meaning the mother would not die.

The girl then informed the court that the officer told her that she would be taken back to her house within half-an-hour.

Replying to this the officer stated that he told the girl that she would be placed before the Magistrate, and that he would act according to the orders of the Magistrate.

The girl repeatedly stated that the officer had told her that she would be taken back within half-an-hour.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST GIRL.

The Magistrate told the girl that the officer had made serious allegations in his application before the court and that it was necessary to investigate them and asked her whether she had any objection to being examined by the police surgeon.

The girl:—I have no objection provided my sister or some of my relations accompany me.

The Magistrate then directed that the girl be immediately taken to the Police Surgeon and said that he would pass orders on the remand application after receiving the medical certificate.

TOUCHING SCENES IN COURT ROOM.

Touching scenes were witnessed when the girl, on coming out of the court-room, on seing her elder sister embraced her and wept bitterly.

WOMAN SECRETARY'S COMPLAINT

Magistrate Orders Inquiry

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Allegations that they were not given by the Esplanade Police either tea or food since morning when they were in the lock up was made by one of the women secretaries of the Mandvi District Congress Committee before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, when they were placed before him to stand their trial.

The "Dictator" and two women secretaries of the Mandvi Congress Committee were arrested by the Pydhonie Police yesterday and after providing for their food for the night, were sent to the Esplanade lock-up to spend the night there.

When Inspector Vanjara of the Pydhonie police station enquired the complainant if there were any reasons for the police action, the lady replied: "What do I know? It is your law and nobody can question it."

The magistrate ordered the Inspector to investigate into the matter and see that if there was any complaint from the accused against the Esplanade police. He would see that a report of the complaint was forwarded to the Police Commissioner.

PROCESSION.

When the case was taken up for trial, Inspector Vanjara giving evidence said that yesterday morning he came to know through leaflets that there would be a procession taken out in the evening by the Mandvi District Congress Committee from Kharak Bazar to Samuel Street to recapture the Congress House there. It was also stated in the leaflet that it was per order of Dr. Kitchlew, the President of the Congress.

Acting on that information the Inspector with a few constables went to Kharak Bazar at 3-50 and saw that a procession lead by the three accused proceeding towards Samuel Street. There were five volunteers following them. He stopped them and asked them to disperse.

On their refusing to do so, he arrested the above three accused and dispersed the five volunteers.

Magistrate:—So you stopped the huge March.

Inspector:—Yes, Sir.

Magistrate:—But the Dictator is not wearing a congress dress.

Inspector:—Dictators usually do not. It is only the volunteers who do.

THE ACCUSED.

It was told to the court that the first accused was a sweetmeat shopkeeper. One of the women secretaries both of whom were wearing Kesaria saries carried her year-old child with her.

Magistrate:—Ask the accused if they plead guilty of leading a procession: not of sweetmeats but of the Congress.

All the accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate asked the first accused if he would apologise which the accused refused to do. The others refused to take part in the proceedings.

After lunch, the Magistrate delivering judgment convicted the "Dictator" to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the two women secretaries to four months' rigorous each.

RECAPTURING LOST CONGRESS HOUSE

Bhuleshwar "Dictator" Arrested

Bombay, Tuesday.

Another attempt was made today to "re-capture" and take possession of a Ward Congress Committee Office, resulting in the arrest of the "C" Ward Dictator and ten Congress volunteers.

The "C" Ward Dictator, accompanied by four volunteers in uniform, made a dramatic appearance to-day at 9 a. m. in front of Chhotalal Mansions Kalbadevi, and tried to enter it It was formerly the office of the "C" Ward Congress Committee.

The Princess Street Police who were on the scene, arrested the dictator and four others.

About fifteen minutes later, a second attempt was made by three volunteers, who were also arrested by the police.

Another batch of three volunteers shared the same fate, when they went near the room in question.

The accused were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 17, Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, with assisting the operations of an unlawful association. Tein of them were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 The case against the eleventh accused, a boy aged about 12, was postponed.

GIRGAUM "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

Sequel To Firing Of Foreign Cloth

The "Dictator" of the Girgaum Ward Congress Committee and a Congress volunteer were arrested by the Lamington Road police on Tuesday evening at the junction of Girgaum Road and Portugese Church following a Congress demonstration.

The "Dictator" and his colleague appeared on the spot at 6-30 p.m and placing a small bundle of foreign cloth on the road set fire to it. A police officer attached to the Lamington Road Police Station who was faiting at the corner of the junction expecting the arrival of the "Dictator" put both the demonstraion under arrest and marched them to the Lamington Road police lock up.

Six Months' R. I. For Picketing

A Congress volunteer was arrested by the City Police on Tuesday afternoon while picketing the shop of Messrs. Karanjia and Co He was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate shortly after his arrest and charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful association. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Cotton Broker Released

Mr. Bupulal Keshavlal a local cotton broker who was arrested by the C. I. D. on Monday, and detained under the Special Powers Ordinance was placed on Tuesday before the Commissioner of Police and released after serving an order under the same ordinance on him. The order required him not to take part in the Civil Disobedience movement.

"QUIT BOMBAY."

Mr. Chandulal Nagindas of Messrs. Dulabhji Umichand who was ordered by the Police Commissioner on Monday to quit Bombay within 24 hours is reported to have left the city for his native place.

Madras Council And Hoare's Statement.

MADRAS, July 19.

It is understood that the report that H. E. the Governor has disallowed the motion given notice of by Dr. Subbaroyan for the August meeting of the Legislative Council relating to the Secretary of State's statement on the ground that it relates to a matter not primarily the concern of the Local Government, is incorrect.

It is stated that the subject is still engaging His Excellency's attention.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1932

AN AMAZING SUGGESTION

It is a curious statement that Mr. G. D. Birla has made on the new constitutional procedure. We may pass over the fact, surprising as it is, that the statement is so belated. It may be that Mr. Birla has all along been very sceptical about the R. T. C. plan, which has now been torpedoed, and that therefore he is not much concerned whether that plan remains or not. But when a plan, in honestly trying which the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and even the Congress agreed for a time to co-operate with Government, is suddenly thrown overboard by the Government and is replaced by the insulting and humiliating method of Parliamentary dictation, surely persons claiming to represent Indian business interests cannot afford to be complacently inactive about Government's manoeuvres.

THE REAL ISSUE.

We fully appreciate Mr. Birla's contention that "as a practical man", he "cannot ignore the realities of the situation, which is that at present none except Gandhiji is in a position to deliver the goods." But nobody has denied this patent fact except perhaps Sir Samuel Hoare, who claims to be satisfied with the support he has obtained from certain Indian businessmen among others whose identity is a mystery which Mr. Birla might be able to solve. Every sensible Indian has conceded that the Conference method of negotiations would be fruitless if the Congress—and the Congress at present means Gandhiji—were no party to them at the decisive stage. But the real question at issue now is, not merely about the personnel of the Conference. It is whether the Conference method of settlement by agreement should not be insisted upon by the country or whether Government should be allowed to impose their will on the country.

SHEER EVASION.

That being the issue, it is sheer evasion to say, as does Mr. Birla, that "what is now required is not a Round Table Conference of the kind we have had, but a heart to heart talk with Gandhiji and a few more, representing Princes and Muslims, with a view to reaching a permanent solution." We should have expected practical man like Mr. Birla to insist on something more definite than a "heart-to-heart-to-heart talk" with certain Indians "with a view to a settlement." What the country has always demanded is that the Government must unequivocally accept the method of settlement by agreement, and that the settlement should be endorsed by the British Parliament on the one hand and by the Indian public on the other It is not enough that Government should have a settlement in view in their heart-to-heart talk —Mr. MacDonald would readily agree to any, amount of 'heart-to-heart' talk—but the Government must expressly undertake to give effect to an agreement with the people's representatives. We would like to know if Mr. Birla would not support this demand of the public, it being always understood that no settlement has an earthly chance of success to which Gandhiji and the Congress are not a party.

IMPOSSIBLE.

The most amazing part of Mr. Birla's statement is that in which he says that constitutional negotiations with Gandhiji are possible "even under the Ordinance regime." Does Mr. Birla seriously suggest that Gandhiji would for a moment carry on constitutional negotiations as such while he or his Congress colleagues are in jail? Whoever else may negotiate with Sir Samuel Hoare while the country is groaning under the Ordinance regime, Gandhiji would not. It is a pity that a prominent businessman should fail to give a clear and bold lead to businessmen in the country but should venture to suggest that Gandhiji, of all men, would carry on surreptitious negotiations with Government "even under the Ordinance regime." We feel confident, however, that Indian businessmen in general would refuse to have anything to do with the future constitutional enquiry unless Government call off the Ordinance regime and at least restore the method of settlement by agreement with Indian representatives, the number of such representatives being obviously a minor consideration, but the matter of their representative capacity of vital importance.

Unity For Labour

At the Trade Union Unity Conference in Madras which was successful in closing the divided ranks of Labour, it was pointed out, with great truth, that the real differences were between the Labour leaders, those intellectuals from outside who were directing the movement, and not the workers themselves. When the Trade Union Congress divided itself into two organisations at Nagpur in 1929 on the Whitley Commission issue, and those differences were accentuated at Calcutta the next year, it was obvious to all that the conflict was between the outside leaders, who were introducing their political quarrels into questions which concerned the well-being of the workers, and not between the workers themselves. It was a clash between Moderatism and Nationalism, and, as in the Congress, the Moderates seceded and formed their own organisation, under the name of the All-India Trade Union Federation. The Whitley Report has long been before the country and it has failed to meet the expectations of the Indian worker. The Government have for all practical purposes shelved the Report and its recommendations have not been given effect to, modest thought they were.

UNION EVOLVED.

We have no desire to go into the history of the split, but we cannot help observing that even at the Unity Conference there were certain Moderates who were, as uncompromising to-day in their attitude, as four years ago. However, it is something that out of the welter of discord and disunion some kind of union has been evolved and a common platform decided upon. Even at this late hour there were some persons who could not stomach even the slightest reference to class struggle, or communistic idea. In the end the Conference succeeded in its object and a number of resolutions were passed laying down the fundamentals of a new constitution, acceptable to both wings of the Indian Labour movement. The very first sentence of the first resolution acknowledges that a "Trade Union is an organ of class struggle; its basic task is therefore to organise the workers for advancing and defending their rights and interests". However much some people may hanker after co-operation as the basis of settlement of all outstanding questions, as the resolution admits "Labour and Capital cannot be reconciled in the capitalistic system." An experiment in this direction has been made at Ahmedabad, but nobody can honestly say that it has succeeded in ameliorating the economic conditions of the workers, though it might have saved the employers a vast deal of trouble.

ESSENTIALLY CLASS STRUGGLE.

The Trade Union movement must essentially be based on class struggle, much as people may dislike the term, for the welfare of the large number of workers cannot be sacrificed for the sake of a few capitalists. But the conference did not shut out all co-operation where it is in the interests of Trade Unionism.

The Unity Conference did not forget that, without the political emancipation of the country it is impossible for the workers themselves to improve their position in any way, since they form an integral portion of the population. The workers in India are variously put down at between 55 to 60 millions, exactitude being impossible since the Government have not paid as much attention to this question as in other countries. One of the resolutions demanded a socialist state and the nationalisation of the country's industries. Perhaps this forward programme may cause some disturbance in the minds of self-satisfied conservatives but the workers have suffered enough and they must be emancipated in the greater interests of humanity.

NO PATRONAGE.

After demanding freedom of the Press, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and freedom of organisation, the Conference passed a very wholesome resolution. It was decided that no representative of a Trade Union should accept nomination to a legislative body, or serve on any official committee or commission, "except when such nomination is in pursuance of a prior election by the Trade Union Congress or subsequent ratification by its executive." This ought to make some Labour representatives devote their attention more to the welfare of the workers, than to the satisfaction of their personal ambitions. however laudable they may be. It is this canker of Government patronage which has been the root of the split in the Labour ranks, we must frankly confess, and once that cause is removed there is nothing to prevent Labour from being united into one harmonious central organisation. Such a unity was never more needed than now when the All-India Railwaymen's Federation is contemplating an India-wide strike. This is the occasion for Labour to prove its solidarity, to stand united and fight for its right, not only to earn a living wage, but to live at all. If the new born unity can be fruitfully employed in the immediate cause of Labour, it will have done much to bring the rank and file yet more closely together.

"NO SURRENDER"

The Free State Senate passed on Monday the second reading of the Emergency Duties Bill and there is no doubt that there will be but a feeble opposition to the measure at the third reading. One thing practically certain to result from the operation of the measure, says a Dublin message, is a prohibitive tariff against British coal. The Free State imports annually English and Scottish coal worth £2,000,000 and the high tariff imposed upon it is bound to accentuate the depression in the British mining industry, contributing further to the already serious unemployment in Britain.

The tariff war between the Free State and Britain will hit the poor in Britain as hardly as, if not more so than, it will hit the Irish. Mr. de Valera in his speech in the Senate declared that he had gone out of his way to meet the British and done everything possible except surrender the rights of the Irish people. "I am not going any further," he announced. This emphatic declaration will evoke hearty response amongst his people and his determination to see that they "who had been hungry, would be hungry no more," will encourage them in the grim fight in which they are now to be engaged. The Free State exports to Britain largely consist of food stuffs and if, as Mr. de Valera promises, they are to be kept in the country as a result of the heavy tariff barrier, during the struggle the Irish poor will not go hungry. But can this be said of Britain?

DRASTIC RETRENCHMENT ESSENTIAL

Suggestions To Bombay Government Re-organisation Committee

(By "PLAIN FACTS").

The only serious attempt that so far been made by government in the way of retrenchment is firstly the cancellation of the move to Mahableshwar and secondly the reduction of the Cabinet to the size that can be regarded at least as not extravagant. These steps should have been taken not so late as this, but about ten years ago. From time to time public opinion has asserted itself in the press as well as on the platform, as to the measures that should be adopted in order to put the finances of this unfortunate province on a sound basis and so far government did nothing but pruning only the twigs of the administrative tree.

BEGIN AT THE TOP.

Even now from what I can make out from the terms of reference of the latest retrenchment Committee, they have not to dwell ubon the vested interests of the All-India Services. For balancing the budget we have to look to ways and means in three directions: (1) additional revenue, (2) retrenchment in expenditure, (3) stopping leakages. Additional revenue is impossible as the tax-payer is already overburdened and it is impossible to secure more revenue in the present days of extreme trade depression and acute suffering of the agricultural community. In regard to (2) there is ample and unlimited scope. To cite a few instances only, the divisional commissioners and the P. W. D. circle engineers are at the best a luxury. All the executive work is done by the district officers, and the Commissioners and Superintending Engineers do for the most part simply post office work. Government should immediately delegate fresh powers if any to the district officers so as to do away with the claim put forward by the Commissioners and Superintending Engineers that they are required so as to exercise powers which the district officers do not at present enjoy. It may be that certain acts may have to be amended by the delegation of the powers required but it ought to be a simple affair.

COSTLY AFFAIRS.

As regards the Excise department one is at a loss to know why an army of inspectors and sub-inspectors are required to gather a revenue which is on the decline. A start should be made immediately to secure limiting this establishment to reasonable proportions. Then again the supervisory and directing staff of the Education department is a luxury the people cannot afford. Recently there appeared an article in the Press by a very eminent educationalist about the way in which this department was drifting. The re-organisation committee will find, if they go to the root of the policy, so far pursued by this department that that policy is anything but calculated to promote the interests of the province. We are spending about 6 lakhs of rupees by way of scholarships alone. Is this sum well-spent in merely advancing literary education? A number of matriculates and graduates are manufactured and let loose on the market to go about discontented and unemployed. Certainly no one will grudge the award of a scholarship to a student who has got an aptitude for the study of technology and can turn his education and training to the best interests of the province by promoting fresh industries. But why give scholarships to create arts graduates?

Much rather I would capitallse these 6 lacs of rupees and open industrial institutes for the manufacture of goods that are now imported from abroad and would thus employ several thousands of men and help to relieve unemployment in a great measure.

OVER-STAFFED.

Coming to the Public Works Department, this is by far the most expensive Department in the province. Were I at the head of this department I would run this at a tenth of its present cost and at the same time with ten times the efficiency. Go to any division or sub-division and all that one can see there is a number of men who are highly paid, whose only business seems seems to be some maintenance and repair work carried out by contractors at rates which are exorbitant. The whole lot of them can be very easily marched off and such repairs to buildings as may be required can be done without this heavy outlay. Similarly road and canal repairs can also be done by a responsible official in charge of them without any intermediary underlings.

If they practise this reform for one year they will be amazed to find what an amount of extravagance was indulged in under the old system. Many of the officials at present bossing over the contractors are an unqualified lot and it would be really a mystery to find how they came to occupy those positions at all.

THOROUGH OVERHAUL NECESSARY.

The electrical department which is a branch of the P.W.D. shares I daresay, many of its sins. There was recently a good deal of caustic comment in the Press about this department casting reflections on its working and I am inclined to think that the criticism was well founded. Not that there are not sufficiently qualified men in the electrical industry but the qualifications of the personnel of the department as now constituted leave very much to be desired. The committee would do well to get to the bottom of the question and find out why such a costly staff is entertained. It will be found that some of this superior staff have no academic qualifications whatsoever and in practise are no better than ordinary electricians if that. In the market there are ever so many qualified hands with the best of training obtained in European and American universities and who are prepared to give their very best to the department at a remuneration equal to less than half of what is now costing to Government but they are kept out of the department and one will be led to suspect that it is simply in order to make a preserve of the higher posts for a particular class of men. Immediate action should be taken to root out this unhealthy growth and plant a new life in its stead.

THOSE SPECIALISTS.

The last point I wish to deal with is about the officers that are styled "Specialists." There are ten of them and I have taken the trouble to ascertain their qualifications and to see how they came to be designated "Specialists". With the exception of one or two the whole lot of them do not for aught I know deserve the amazingly high salary that they are now getting under our benign and generous government. Each specialist costs on an average about Rs. 2,000 a month or in all Rs. 2-1|2 lakhs per year Probably government have considered their case and it may be that one or two may be retrenched. This is only a luke-warm attempt. It does no credit to a government to appoint men of of this type on an extravagant scale of pay. Government will only be retrieving their lost sense of duty by subjecting the case of these specialists to a thorough scrutiny.

Let us hope that the Re-organisation Committee will discuss the possibility of retrenchment in every department, beginning from the higher posts and arrive at decisions which will once and for all put the finances of this province on a sound basis.

Notes of the Day

More Financial Tentacles.

European financiers are merely embarrassing the Central European States further by their so-called loans. It would be far better for the latter to be honest defaulters than to incur fresh debts to pay the old ones. That is exactly what Austria is doing now. Of the huge loan of £10 millions £3,330,000 are to be used by the Bank of England against the advances by it some months ago, which were the cause of the financial crisis in England and which induced that country to go off the gold standard and thus conveniently depreciated her sterling. We do not know what part of the balance will reach Austrian hands, or whether the whole sum is to be used towards her foreign indebtedness. The more honest thing for Austria would have been to declare herself bankrupt as the Varseilles Treaty is mainly responsible for her financial troubles.

No More Purdah.

Addressing the Benares District Board Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the United Provinces gave a timely warning to the Board of the coming of fledged democracy. The old order he said, must soon change "there will be no place for political purdah in the new dispensation," they can no longer "look to the continued existence of the Government" to lead them, and "the administration will be in the hands of the party which is predominant at the polls." He also warned the members that, if they did not organise themselves soon power would "fall into wrong hands." Nobody doubts what Sir Malcolm means by "wrong hands." But what chance have those accustomed to purdah politics to get any share of power in the future? However, the sooner they recognise their new masters the better for them.

Unwise Retrenchment.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation cannot be congratulated on its complete closing down of the Anglo-Vernacular Classes of five Municipal Schools in the name of retrenchment. The plea that the Corporation is not bound to conduct Anglo-Vernacular Classes under the Municipal Act could, with more propriety have been urged when these classes were to be started. Even now the Schools Committee pretends to assure the poor people of the localities concerned that it is proposed to establish upper primary schools at different centres in each Ward with English as one of the subjects. Could not the schools now light-heartedly closed down be gradually reconstituted as upper primary schools with classes in English? How can one be certain that the Committee will not say next year that it is under no statutory obligation to teach English?

Should Have Known Better.

The President of the Bandra Municipality is reported to have said at a recent meeting that the Collectors were ex-officio members of the Municipality, but that the practice had been given up. He asked the Collector to re-introduce it again. The Collector ought not to take this flattery seriously as hitherto all efforts were directed towards freeing the municipalities from the incubus of officialdom. We have yet to know that the present Collector is more popular than many of his predecessors who must have probably heard the same flattering remarks from the President. The less officials have to do with local self-governing institutions the better. Dr. D'Monte ought to have known better than to make these foolish remarks, for if municipalities go wrong the officials do the same.

No Communalism.

We are glad that the Trade Union Federation in Madras has advised workers not to organise themselves on communal or racial lines. Such a resolution ought to have been passed long ago. So far in no important cities is any such communal bias to be seen, despite the efforts of communalists who are always ready to turn every opportunity to their profit. We pointed out some days ago the most reprehensible attempt made by Sir H. Gidney to prepare his Anglo-Indian flock for an attack on the solidarity of railway workers, who are girding up their loins for a life and death struggle for their right to live as wage-earners, the Railway Board having obstinately refused to listen to their just demands. But this is an isolated instance and is peculiar to a community and leader who do not know their own minds.

Tipsy-Cake

A party of pilgrims leaving Belfast for the Eucharistic Congress in Dublin were given a send-off by Protestant hooligans with showers of soda-water bottles and stones. The police were unable to restrain the mob. There also!

* * * *

Just after Old Man Baldwin had made "an eloquent appeal" on behalf of Seamen's orphans on board the Empress of Britain an electric wire fused and set the stage in a blaze. Investigation has not yet revealed whether his eloquence or the massed imperial fervour on the platform fused the wire.

* * * *

Mr. Baldwin had just been expatiating on the dangers of sea travel when the fire occurred. Somebody should have warned him of the sailors' superstition that to talk of the perils of the sea while on board a ship is a sure invitation of trouble.

* * * *

Captain Sikandar Hayat Khan is after all to act as Governor of the Punjab and everybody in Lahore is very pleased, so the A.P. says, "Its bully" was the general comment in the Punjab Club as the civilians clinked their glasses in a toast.

* * * *

The Bori Bunder infant gives us a character cketch of the new Acting Governor:—

"In ability and experience he is no match either to (sic) late Sir Muhamad Shafi or to Sir Fazl-i-Husain but what he lacks in brilliance he makes up in sound commonsense."

* * * *

The Allahabad "Leader" is very furious with the Associated Press for broadcasting the report of a "loyalist" meeting in Delhi, with the introductory announcement that it was "largely attended," and later explaining that "the meeting had to be postponed."

* * * *

We see no justification for this indignation. After all it was a "loyalist" meeting and these are always "largely attended" whether they are postponed or not. The A.P. only went according to formula. We rather think the correspondent was unnecessarily punctitious in subsequently explaining that the meeting never took place.

* * * *

A "Canadian long resident in England," whose letter appears in the "Times of India" suggests that it would weld the bonds of Empire closer still—or something of that sort we get rather confused over these patriotic phrases—if the King-Emperor spent six months of each year in each Dominion and India in turn. In his absence, a Viceroy, says the worthy long-resident-in-England Canarese—no Mr. Printer please! Canadian. Don't you know your Empire?—could be appointed for Britain.

* * * *

We like the idea and we nominate Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi as the first Indian Viceroy of Britain.

* * * *

The Bori Bunder organ writes learnedly and improvingly on "Indianising the Army" and after telling us of all the wonderful things done or going to be done by the Simla enthusiasts to achieve the most rapid Indianisation of the Army possible, comes up against that formidable rock against which all the most enthusiastic Army Indianisers—including Mr. Jinnah—sooner or later break their heads.

* * * *

The problem is this:—

"The main obstacle to rapid Indianisation is the lack of senior Indian officers, who must gain their experience, as in the British Army and in all other efficient armies, from the bottom to the top. High command cannot be thrust with safety on officers who have not graduated in military service."

* * * *

So you see as it takes normally about 30 years at least to go from the bottom to the top in an efficient army, you can't expect a truly Indian Army until the year 1962—about the time when Hoare's federal constitution will be just beginning to materialise—and very appropriate too.

* * * *

And it's no use telling us about Alexander and Napoleon and other great commanders who became generals before they were 30, or efficient armies like those in the American Civil War or even in the Great War, which sprang out of nothing in a year or two because you haven't studied the subject and when you have, like Mr. Jinnah, you will be wiser.

SHEER DEFEATISM

No Temporising With Hoare's New Plan Can Be Tolerated

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

As was to be expected suggestions are beginning to pour in from various quarters as to how Sir Samuel Hoare can be extricated from the impossible position from the Indian point of view in which he has placed himself. The authors of some of these suggestions seem more concerned to find an easy way out for the Secretary of State than to utilise the situation to the utmost extent for the benefit of India. Others no doubt have their own reasons for putting themselves forward as being peculiarly qualified or providentially inspired to provide a solution that will bring Sir Samuel Hoare and the Moderate leaders into loving co-operation—I was going to say "again," but this would be wrong because there has, in fact, been little evidence of Sir Samuel Hoare's desire to co-operate from the time he first walked into the India Office and like a royal monarch coming into his inheritance issued his pompous message to the Princes and peoples of India.

QUITE PLEASED WITH HIMSELF.

It would be as well if some of these well-meaning people who feel called upon to put forward plans for restoring co-operation could be made to realise that Sir Samuel Hoare himself does not feel in any difficulty at all. We, in India, know that he has put himself in an impossible position and embarked on a course that can only lead him to failure and disaster. But his own impression is quite different. He has shown that clearly enough in his speech on July 4th. He does not see difficulties ahead. On the contrary, he sees quite a smooth course in front of him. He has removed all the troublesome causes of delay—conferences, consultations and long speeches—and he means to go straight to his objective of a scheme for the introduction of Provincial Autonomy as the first instalment of Reform.

BRUTAL FRANKNESS.

If the eminent gentlemen who sat in the Round Table Conference like to co-operate they are welcome to do so, according to Sir Samuel Hoare's idea of co-operation, which means that he will play the tune and everyone else shall dance to it. But he tells them quite plainly he can do without them. He tells them with brutal frankness that they have no representative character and he can find plenty of others, who may also have no representative character but will be just as good for his purpose as anyon else without a representative character.

He lays down with definiteness and exactitude the limits within which he is prepared to accept suggestions and those limits with equal definiteness exclude any sort of suggestion for the restoration of the Conference method. The only kind of conference he will tolerate will be a "moral" conference to wind up the affairs left unsettled by the Consultative Committee. What is meant by a moral conference nobody knows and what part morality is going to play in the whole of this immoral business it is difficult to imagine.

THAT IS HOARE.

That is Sir Samuel Hoare and that is his plan. He is uncompromising. He does not intend to consider any suggestion for the restoration of the Conference method. As far as he is concerned, it is finished and done with. He has restored the Birkenhead policy to the great delight of Mr Churchill and tied himself to it so firmly, that a reversal of his proposals by the Cabinet would inevitably involve his resignation. But the Cabinet has no intention of reversing his proposals. Lord Irwin has made that quite clear. It is only prepared to go as far as telling us that we have misunderstood Sir Samuel Hoare.

HAVE THEY MISUNDERSTOOD?

And it seems to me that some of the gentlemen who are putting forward proposals for getting back the Conference method or something like it by round-about means have misunderstood him. They do not seem to have appreciated even yet that Sir Samuel Hoare is against Conference methods. He does not believe in them. They are a nuisance and they are incompatible with his view that Parliament alone can decide the kind of Constitution India shall have, that it is the business of the Cabinet as representing Parliament to manage the whole business, inviting the co-operation of such Indians as are prepared to give it, not in deciding the vital issues but merely in tendering advice, and not as a matter of right but as a matter of grace and expediency.

NOT A SPEED MERCHANT.

Most absurd of all is the tam acceptance of Sir Samuel Hoare's claim that his chief object is speed. He has proposed a scheme which has been exposed at once as one which will involve far greater delay in arriving at the establishment of a Federal Constitution than if he had carried on with the Round Table Conference and applied himself to that task with a little energy and sincerity. But for the past six months he has just let the Conference drift, because his heart was not in it and it was consequently impossible that he could infuse any energy into its progress. On the contrary, he has been applying all his energy and capacity to the task of substituting the scheme which has now displaced the Conference method.

CLASH OF PRINCIPLE.

It should be plain to everyone that there can be no temporising with Hoare's plan. This is not a mere difference of opinion as to methods. It is a clash of principle and the principle involved is the right of Indians to have an equal voice in the decision of their destiny. And I do not know how anyone can suppose that anything but the restoration of the method of arriving at a decision by agreement in conference, the agreement when complete to be accepted by the Government and placed before Parliament as the considered policy for which they accept responsibility, can satisfy the demand of the Moderates for a return to the Conference method. It is a definite and clear issue and does not admit of any sort of temporising or compromise.

SHEER DEFEATISM.

Any attempt to depart from this clear principle is sheer defeatism. And I believe that I am interpreting the mind of the overwhelming majority of Moderate opinion in the country when I say that they will not stand for it. Their obvious course, and I believe the one that they will steadily adhere to, is to hold rigidly aloof from the Government plans, until Whitehall realises, as it was forced to realise in the case of the Simon Commission, the futility of pursuing a policy which is repugnant in principle and unacceptable to the whole country.

ONLY SOLUTION.

In the meanwhile they should keep constantly before the world the fact that repression is an insuperable obstacle to any settlement and that the only solution that provides any hope of a settlement between Britain and India lies in the restoration of the methods of decision by agreement, and the recognition that without the Congress nothing can be done. The first condition was admitted and accepted by the Government in 1929; the second was realised by the Liberals and by their pressure admitted and accepted by the Government in 1930.

PART OF PATRIOTISM.

We have got to get back to these two essentials of a settlement. And we shall get back to them if Moderate leaders hold fast to their principles and the demands on which they have taken their stand. It is the part of patriotism for individuals among them not to confuse the situation by putting forward in public suggestions of a temporising kind. Those who have suggestions to make should submit them for the consideration in private council of their colleagues and abide by the decision of the majority .obody need consider himself qualified to take an individual lead. There must be unity, both in action and public utterance.

MR. G. D. BIRLA.

Mr. G.D. Birla, interviewed regarding the attitude of himself and his fellow-delegates of the Federated Chambers of Commerce towards the manifesto issued by the Conference of delegates to the R.T.C. has taken refuge in the plea that the restoration of the Round Table Conference method would be of no great help without direct negotiation with Gandhiji. We did not need Mr. Birla to tell us that. It is an axiomatic condition of the situation and suppose there is hardly a single Liberal leader who does not realise that there could be no final settlement if Gandhiji and the Congress were excluded.

We are not asking for Mr. Birla's advice on this very obvious point. What we should like to have from him is a reply to the serious charge which has been made against him that, "he has been during the last seven months trying to negotiate with Sir Samuel Hoare regarding the proposed safeguards" and the inference therefrom that he is one of the Indian business men to whom Sir Samuel Hoare is looking in his Plan to discuss the question of financial safeguards with British businessmen. Pending that, he can leave the championship of the Congress cause to others.

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"LET US LIVE AS BROTHERS"

Friendly Relations Necessary Between European And Indian Firms

FRANK TALK AT COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION'S MEETING

The following is a detailed report of the proceedings of the extraordinary general meeting of the Cotton Brokers' Association held on July 16th for the purpose of discussing the present situation in the Cotton Market.

The proceeding were opened by Mr. Jagjivan Dossabhai, Vice-Chairman, who dwelt on the difficult times under which the cotton trade is passing, and reiterated the Managing Committee's anxiety to do all in its power to assist the trade and the growers. He said he and his Committee felt that the present conditions under which business was carried on should be modified so as to give the trade more scope, and intimated that he was putting up for the consideration of members a resolution reflecting the Managing Committee's intentions. He also said that he had received a communication from the European members intimating their intention to place before the meeting certain grievances which they entertained, and this would come up for discussion after the resolution had been disposed of.

Thereafter he read the text of the resolution which was as follows:—

"This Association protests against the continuance of the internment of Mahatma Gandhi and his coleagues and against the continuances of ordinances, inasmuch as they prolong the feeling of nervousness, insecurity and instability in the country in general and Trade in particular.

"In view of the extreme depressed condition of the cotton trade with a view to safeguard the best interests of cotton merchants and cotton growers this Association resolves that trading days should be 5 days in a week instead of 3 days as at present, namely, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

"This Association resolves that the Managing Committee is hereby invested with plenary powers to take such action in the interests of the trade as they may think proper in all the altered conditinons and emergencies."

He proceeded to support the resolution by pointing out Mr. Gandhi's moral virtues and the influence which he had over the masses of right thinking Indians. He deprecated the rule by ordinance which brought about insecurity and instability and expressed the hope that close collaboration between the British and the Indians would be resorted to with a view of restoring normal conditions, especially as the interests of the two nations were so closely welded together that they should both realise that they could not live without each other.

Thereafter the resolution was put to the vote and was carried unanimously.

This concluded the first part of the proceedings.

SPOKESMAN FOR EUROPEAN MEMBERS.

At this point Mr. G. Boyagis informed the Chairman that he had been requested by the European firms to act as their spokesman and as the European Firms' representatives had Indian members on their staff and the European members could neither speak nor vote in accordance with the rules, would the Chairman kindly allow him to read out an English translation of a Gujerati speech which Mr. P. B. Master would make officially in the Europeans' behalf.

The Chairman accorded readily the necessary permission, whereupon Mr. Boyagis read out the translation of the speech as follows:—

On behalf of the European Cotton Broking Firms, whose representatives are present at today's meeting, I am requested to bring to your notice that since the middle of February last our fellow members have refrained from dealing with us. with the result that we have been unable to exercise the right of trading in the Ring of this Association, a right which is ours legitimately as members of this Association, which we have all been for many years past and whose Rules and Regulations we have always strictly and faithfully observed.

Whilst we do not question any member's right to restrict his trading to whomsoever he may choose, we certainly think that any member should not be prevented from trading with any one he may wish to do business with. This has been happening for the past five months and still prevails, and owing to this state of affairs this Association should in accordance with its Memorandum and Articles of Association without any hesitation exercise its powers and give full and proper protection to all such members so that their individual liberty is not interfered with in any way whatsoever.

In support of this I would cite Article No. 3, sub-sections (b), (c) and (g) of your Memorandum and Articles of Association, which read as follows:—

(b) "To promote and protect the interests of Cotton Brokers carrying on business in Bombay and to regulate their methods of doing business and remove all causes of friction between Brokers interse and between Brokers and their constituents."

(c) "To make Rules and Regulations for the conduct of sales and purchases of cotton between Brokers, and to adjust and remove all differences and obstacles in the way of smooth dealings."

(g) "To promote and cultivate friendly feelings amongst members, specially as between Indians and Europeans, and to advance the interest of members of the Association and Brokers with the view of promoting the welfare of the trade and the members of the Association."

As I have stated earlier, we have, as members of this Association, strickly and faithfully observed all Rules and Regulations. Therefore, we must ask: what is the reason for the attitude we complain of in our fellow members?

"OUR JUST RIGHT."

If we have transgressed any Rules of the Association or in any way acted towards other members within the Rules of the Association that would merit this attitude. then we would welcome your pointing out to us our shortcomings. In this connection, I would quote the second part of Article No. 3, of sub-section (b), which states that one of the objects of the Association is to remove all causes of friction between Brokers, and also the second part of sub-section (c). which says to adjust and remove all differences and obstacles in the way of smooth dealings. Therefore, if any actions of ours have been the cause of the friction or of any differences or obstacles, we would ask you to frankly point them out to us, but in any event, whatever the cause of the friction or differences may be. it is the bounden duty of this Association under its Articles of Association to remove them, so that each and every member of the Association may exercise his every right and privilege without let or hindrance from any source whatsoever. This is our just right, as much as any other members of this Association, and I feel I cannot express it less strongly than to say that we must demand that right as we are justly entitled to do, and I feel sure that if every one of our fellow members views the question dispassionately and solely from the point of view of the aims and objects of this Association. tney will without doubt agree that what we ask is just and fair, and should be promptly acceded to.

As you will recollect, sub-section (g) states that the object of this Association is to promote and cultivate friendly feelings amongst members and to advance the interest of members of the Association with the view of promoting the welfare of the trade and the members of the Association. Permit me to say that what is happening in the trade to-day is diametrically opposed to the wording of this sub-section, and I feel sure that all of you must, if you view the question in a strictly impartial manner, agree with this. Surely, what is happening now cannot promote and cultivate friendly feelings and certainly it cannot be in the interest of the members of the Association and certainly is not for the welfare of the trade.

I would, therefore, ask you to consider all that I have said in a fair and impartial manner and redress the grievances which we, as your fellow members, have put before you.

In conclusion, I can assure you that we, European Brokers, both individually and collectively, will always do everything in our power to promote all legitimate aims and aspirations of this Association as we have done in the past, and to maintain the friendly and cordial relations which have always existed between our fellow members and ourselves.

Mr. P. B. Master, Messrs. Langley & Co.'s authorised representative, repeated this speech in Gujerati.

ASSOCIATION NOT RESPONSIBLE.

In commenting on it, Mr. Jagjivan Dossabhai welcomed in the first place the Europeans to the meeting and appreciated the spirit of friendliness in which their speech was made. He also appreciated their decision to place their difficulties directly before the general body of their fellow members and asserted that that was the only way of achieving something, if anything were possible of achievement. He observed that, viewing the situation and the Europeans' complaint from an official standpoint, the Association could do nothing as it had passed no resolution debarring the European members from trading, nor had it taken as a body any steps calculated to put obstacles in the way of those who desired to trade with the Europeans. Though therefore, the Committee took sympathetic note of the Europeans' grievances, he and his Committee regretted that there was nothing which they could do officially to give the Europeans relief.

He said, however, that there was no point in denying the existence of the boycott and that as the Europeans took the friendly step of stating their complaint frankly and openly, he too, would put his cards on the table. and admit the existence of the boycott. But he asked what could he, or his Committee do?

He again expressed his sympathy with the boycotted firms, and said that the only way out of the difficulty was for them to try and get a number of merchants together who would be willing to trade with them. If the Europeans succeeded in achieving this, then the majority of the trade would follow suit. Alternatively, would Mr. Boyagis offer any suggestions enabling the Managing Committee to take action?

SUGGESTION WELCOMED.

Mr. Boyagis again got up and thanked the Chairman for the friendly reception accorded to the Europeans. He recorded his appreciation of the open and frank way in which the Managing Committee had set out their difficulties and welcomed the suggestion made by Mr. Jagjivan that Europeans should try and resume business relations with with a number of Indians. But, he proceeded, the Europeans situated as they were at present were unable to get into close touch with their Indian fellow members so that much as they would like to try and work on Mr. Jagjivan's suggestion, it was not possible for them to do so. He suggested therefore that the Managing Committee, might undertake to help them in that direction by exercising their influence and persuading a number of Indians to resume dealings with them.

PERSIST IN SECURING COLLABORATION.

Mr. Jagjivan in reply said that much as he would like to fall in with Mr. Boyagi's suggestion, he regretted he could do very little about it. The present Committee consisted of Merchants of medium means who lacked the necessary weight and authority. It was unfortunate that the leading members of the Trade who were formerly on the Committee had resigned as soon as trouble came in sight. He advised the Europeans to persist in their efforts of friendly collaboration and suggested that they embark on a campaign of extensive propaganda with a view of educating public opinion both withih and without the Association to the European point of view. On his and his Committee's behalf he assured the Europeans that though he could not forecast an early return to normal trading he had reasons to hope that positive relief would be forthcoming soon.

"LIVE AS BROTHERS."

Mr. Durgadat Sawalka condemned the boycott of the European Firms as it was against the Rules. He said that Indians and Europeans had worked together since the inception of the Association as brothers and it was not becoming for the former to interfere with the business of the latter especially as it was against the spirit of the Congress to interfere with those engaged in the marketing of India's produce and in the Export business which resulted in Foreign money being imported into the Country. Another aspect of the question was that it was neither honest nor moral that Europeans should be interfered with so long as they were members of the Association.

EFFECT OF ORDINANCE REGIME.

The proceedings were wound up by a long speech made by Mr. Amritlal Kokhani a member of the Managing Committee. In his speech Mr. Amritlal pointed out in connection with Mr. Durgadut's recommendations that the Ordinances had caused insecurity and instability and had engendered a feeling of bitterness against the Europeans. He very much doubted whether it would be possible for the Europeans to obtain any relief as long as the present state of affairs lasted and opined that a solution of the political problem appeared to him to be the only means of bringing about a restoration of normal trading conditions. He hoped that as the Europeans had placed their difficulties before the Brokers and the latter had promised to try and assist them, so that they (the Europeans) would exercise their influence with Government in order to bring about a speedy settlement of the political question and thus pave the way for the resumption of normal trading.

FIVE WOMEN AND FOUR MEN JAILED

Ahmedabad Political Conference Sequel

AHMEDABAD, July 19.

Five women and four men who were arrested on the 3rd July last for attempting to hold the District Political Conference were tried under Section 143 I.P.C. and Section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to-day. Fulchand Kasturchand Shah, the President, was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default, imprisonment for six weeks more. The rest were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

CONSULAR AGENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In reference to an article which appeared in our issue of June 9th last Mr. G. S. Mahomed of 144 Samuel St., Bombay, desires us to state that he was appointed Consular Agent to the Republic of Czechoslovakia in 1925 and continues to hold the said appointment. He is the only Consular Agent of the Republic in India.

Ottawa And Indian Film Industry

The Motion Picture Society of India, Bombay, has forwarded the following cable to the Indian delegates to the Ottawa Imperial Conference:—

"Motion Picture Society of India requests Indian delegates to safeguard interests of Indian film industry."

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ORDINANCE TEST IN HIGH COURT

(Continued from page 1).

tion, and he decided to disobey the order.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT

In sentencing the accused, Mr. Thakore, (counsel for the appellant) added, the trying magistrate declared his intention to award an exemplary punishment for two reasons. One reason was that the accused was a lawyer who had previously helped in the administration of justice and was now appearing as a law-breaker. The other reason which weighed with the magistrate was that under the accused's influence thirty young men had joined in the civil disobedience movement.

There was no evidence, said counsel, for the latter statement of the magistrate. There were the two reasons which prompted the magistrate to award an exemplary

RIGHTS AND LIMITS

High Court's Powers

Speaking about the ordinance itself, Mr. Thakore said that the provisions left no liberty to a person as regards his own movements his family or his property. All these could be brought under the restrictions of the ordinance. And for all that a man could be made to suffer. There was no remedy. The ordinance contained an all-embracing section, section 59, which provided that no proceedings or order under the ordinance could be challenged in a court of law, and that no action civil or criminal, could be against anybody acting under the ordinance. Section 39 provided for appeals in certain classes of cases to a sessions court, and to a High Court.

Mr. Thakore then dwelt on the point whether the High Court had jurisdiction in ordinance cases.

Counsel said that under sections 435 and 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code, all courts in the land were inferior to the High Courts, even those courts from which no appeal lay to the High Court. Section 561A, provided that nothing contained in the Code could affect the inherent powers of the High Court.

Even as regards cases which were excluded from the revisional powers of the High Court, the High Court had exercised powers, purporting to act under the inherent jurisdiction conferred on it, by the Letters—Patent and under the Charter Act passed by the Parliament Constituting the High Court.

RIGHT OF LEGISLATURE

This inherent jurisdiction of superintendence over subordinate courts was conferred by a statute of the Imperial Parliament and it could not be taken away by the Indian Legislature.

The Governor General, issuing an ordinance, said Mr. Thakore, had no greater powers than the Indian Legislature. It followed, therefore, that if the Ordinance was so construed as to take away from the High Court its powers of superintendence over subordinate Courts which it has by virtue of its inherent jurisdiction conferred by the Imperial Parliament, that Ordinance, to that extent, must be considered void and ineffective.

SUPERVISION

Apart from the Criminal Procedure Code, said Counsel, the High Court by virtue of Letters Patent and the Charter, used to exercise powers of superintendence over all the subordinate courts which were under its territorial jurisdiction. This was so even with regard to courts which were excluded from the High Court's powers of revision and reference under the Criminal Procedure Code. Even with regard to Aden from which appeals did not lie to the Bombay High Court, this Court had exercised such powers. And so also for cases not expressly provided for in the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Thakore submitted that the Governor-General had no power to take away from the High Courts any powers which they possessed by virtue of their inherent jurisdiction.

REVISION

Counsel submitted that Section 31 of the Ordinance should not be so construed as to touch the powers of the High Court in revision, and certainly not the powers of superintendence and other powers conferred upon it under the Charter Act or the Government of India Act.

Mr. Justice Broomfield said that the High Court could not superintend the orders of the Executive.

Mr. Thakore said that was true, but the High Court could control the subordinate courts so as to get the orders modified.

Further even under the ordinance, the right of appeal was conceded to certain courts in certain cases. Therefore, even the Special Magistrates should be, by implication, subject to the control of the High Court.

In support of his contention, Mr. Thakore cited the authority of the Privy Council (3 Indian Appeals).

HIGH COURT'S POWERS.

The Chief Justice enquired whether supervision and superintendence did not refer to merely administrative work of the subordinate courts.

Mr. Thakore submitted that the High Court could exercise such powers over the judicial work also. The executive would like to see that nobody sat in judgment over their acts and would claim that their acts were exempted from the jurisdiction of the High Court, but on this point their lordships had to see that their inherent jurisdiction conferred by the Imperial Parliament could not be taken away either by the Indian Legislature or the Governor-General.

Mr. Thakore supported his contention by quoting number of authorities.

NO VALID PROMULGATION.

The next point submitted by Mr. Thakore was that the Ordinance was not validly promulgated, so far as Bombay Presidency was concerned.

Counsel said that under Section 72 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General was empowered to issue an ordinance in cases of emergency. In this case, he submitted, it was not the Governor-General who had promulgated the ordinance, but the Bombay Government.

Section 72 of the Government of India Act expressly provided that an ordinance applicable to "any part of India" (these words were very important) could only be promulgated by the Governor-General alone who should be the sole judge of the emergency. It was so held by the Privy Council in the case of Bhagat Singh (33, Bombay Law Reports).

In the present case, counsel explained, the Governor-General promulgated the ordinance on January 4. But all that he did was to enact sections 1 and 6 only. The application of the remaining provisions (sections 2 to 62) was left to local Governments who were to apply them if and when the emergency arose in their opinion. Thus the power to judge an emergency which under Sec. 62 of the Government of India Act, solely belonged to the Governor-General was delegated by him to the local Governments. The Governor-General was not prepared to say that an emergency existed with regard to the Bombay Presidency, but this was left to be decided by the Bombay Government. It was erroneous for the Governor-General to delegate his own discretion to another (the Bombay Government) to whom he was not entitled to delegate it under the Government of India Act.

PRINTING, NO PROMULGATION

Counsel submitted that such a delegation by the Gover-General was an admission on his part that in his opinion no emergency existed in Bombay Presidency at that time, and whether an emergency arose in future was left to the judgment of the Bombay Government. This, counsel emphasised again, the Governor-General had no power to do. Under Section 72 of the Government of India Act which empowered the Governor-General to issue an ordinance, he alone, as the author of the emergency legislation, should keep himself in touch with the situation and make his own decision. No doubt the Governor-General published the ordinance in the Government of India Gazette, but that was merely printing and could not be properly described as "promulgation".

DID EMERGENCY EXIST IN BOMBAY?

Mr. Thakore submitted that the ordinance was invalid in respect of those parts where the situation was not judged by the Governor-General himself.

It was a mere accident that the Bombay Government applied the ordinance immediately, but that could not change the position that at the time of promulgating the ordinance, the Governor-General himself did not decide in Bombay.

On these grounds, Mr. Thakore submitted that barring section 1 and 63 of the Ordinance, its remaining provisions were not properly promulgated by the Governor-General, as required by the wording and the spirit of Section 72 of the Government of India Act.

Mr. Thakore further submitted that even to decide the point of High Court's jurisdiction under the Ordinance their lordships would have to decide whether the Ordinance was valid in view of the above considerations.

ORDER NOT VALID.

The next point made by Mr. Thakore was that the order served on his client, for disobeying which he was sentenced, was not a valid order. It was issued by the District Magistrate of Sholapur acting as a special magistrate under the ordinance, and was served on the appellant in the Bijapur jail.

The District Magistrate of Sholapur was a District Magistrate in his own district, and he could not act as a District Magistrate at Bijapur where his order was served on the appellant. Under the ordinance, such orders could only be issued by a District Magistrate, and at Bijapur the District Magistrate of Sholapur was not a District Magistrate. He could have no jurisdiction outside his own district of Sholapur. His order was not therefore validly served on the appellant at Bijapur.

Mr. Thakore concluded his arguments after more than four hours and a half.

Mr. Taraporevala, the Acting Advocate-General, then commenced his arguments on behalf of the Crown.

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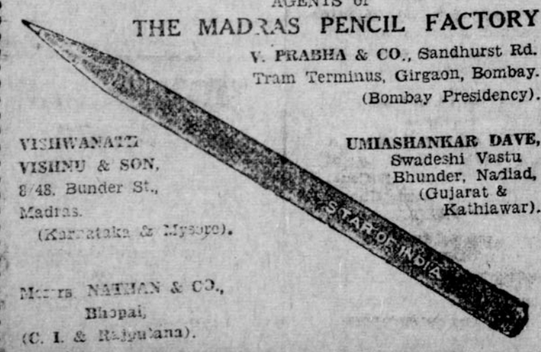

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RIGHTS OF LABOUR

FREEDOM TO ORGANISE AND STRIKE

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE DEMANDED

MADRAS, July 19.

The following resolutions were passed by the Indian Trades Union Federation which concluded its annual session at Labour Union Office, Perambur, yesterday under the presidency of Mr. V. V. Giri:

I. a. This Federation is emphatically of opinion that the future constitution for India should have among its essential features:

A declaration of fundamental rights guaranteeing inter-alia to the workers, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of Assembly and freedom of organisation, the right to strike, the right to work and provision against old age, unemployment, sickness, etc.

Universal adult suffrage as the basis of franchise.

T. U. C. ELECTORATES.

For a period of three elections after the inauguration of the new constitution and, thereafter as long as special representation for other interests remain a feature therein, representation to be accorded to labour by means of election through Trade Union Constituencies at least to the same extent as may be conceded to the Capitalist classes.

Labour legislation to be made both a Central or Federal and Provincial subject and Provincial Legislatures also to have the right of legislation thereon.

The Central or Federal Government to possess the power of ratifying the conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference at Geneva and securing their enforcement throughout India.

b. This Federation is further of opinion that in any scheme of representation to the Central or Federal Legislature from the Indian States, the interest of the workers in those States should be safeguarded in the same manner and to the same extent as in British India.

FRANCHISE.

II a. This Federation is of opinion that the scheme of representation for workers as recommended by the Indian Franchise Committee falls seriously short of their requirements for the adequate protection of their interests and strongly urges that the number of seats for workers in all the legislatures, both Central or Federal and Provincial, should be at least 10 per cent. of the total number.

b. This Federation strongly condemns proposals for the earmarking of seats allotted to the working classes on a communal or racial basis as such proposals are detrimental to the solidarity of the movement and consequently unacceptable to the workers.

COMMUNALISM.

III. This Federation expresses its unqualified condemnation of the efforts made to organise workers on communal or racial lines and resolves that no such unions or organisations shall be affiliated to the Federation; further, it makes an earnest appeal to the workers in their own interests not to join such organisations and to the Government and employees not to encourage or support them in any form.

IV. This Federation views with the deepest disapproval the organised attacks of the capitalist class on the rights and standards of life of the workers by means of wage cuts, retrenchment and refusal to recognise the workers the elementary right of organisation.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

This Federation condemns the indiscriminate support which the Government accords to the Capitalists in resisting the legitimate demands of the workers by the use of various sections of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and other repressive measures.

This Federation, therefore calls upon the workers to strengthen their organisations, particularly with a view to meet the present menace to their rights and interests.

This Federation makes an earnest appeal to all Employers of Labour, whether government or private not to deprive the workers of their right by penalising them for being members of a trade union as has been done by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Calcutta, the Harvey Mills in Madura and other places.

ROYAL COMMISSION

IV This Federation expresses its grave concern at the utterly inadequate efforts made so far by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments in carrying out the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour and urges, in particular, that immediate action be taken with a view to the introduction of 48 hours a week schemes for health and unemployment insurance and maternity benefits, a minimum wage for workers, compulsory housing, relief of indebtedness, control of working conditions in unregulated and seasonal industries.

VI Whereas the elimination of women workers from underground work is already going on on a considerable scale as required by law and whereas miners are greatly suffering because of a sudden fall in their families' incomes, by such elimination without a proportionate increase in the wages of the men miners, this Federation urges on the Government to instruct the Mining Board to enquire immediately into this matter in consultation with the representatives of the miners to ensure the family income of miners.

SEAMEN.

VII Whereas no climatic restrictions were observed with regard to the employment of Indian Seamen during the great war, and whereas Indian Seamen stood equal to any other maritime labour in all seasons and in all waters, and whereas the reenforcement of these climatic restrictions have thrown out of employment hundreds of Indian seamen giving room to Chinese and Malayan Seamen, this annual session of the Indian Trades Union Federation strongly urges upon the Government of India to remove the said climatic restrictions without any further loss of time and thereby save the Indian deck crews specifically of the port of Calcutta from further unemployment and its consequent hardships.

This resolution was proposed by Indian Seamen's Union Calcutta seconded by National Seamen's Union of Bombay and supported by Indian Quarter Masters' Union. Calcutta.—A. P.

Parsis' Co-operative Philanthropic Society

To commemorate the useful services rendered by the late Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal, ever since 1918, to promote philanthropic movement, on Co-operative system amongst the Parsis, and also for the benefit of other communities, a special meeting will be convened in the 'Bombay City Improvement Trust Hall' on Thursday the 21st instant at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidency of Mr. R. B. Paymaster, when Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni will explain the detailed scheme pertaining to the "Pioneer Parsi Co-operative Philanthropic" Society. The scheme aims to apply the main principles of co-operation, for benefiting the community. In short, it is an interesting development of cooperation in India, based on a new workable system of Co-operative philanthropy, whereby the donors, shareholding members and helpless students and unemployed clerks of the Parsi community will also be benefited. Moreover, "Co-operative Philanthropic System" would be introduced for starting the "Parsi Co-operative Educational Society" in due course—for granting Loan-scholarships for higher educational course of poor Parsi students.

Remittances To The British Treasury

(In pounds sterling)

From 1st April 1932 to 16th July 1932:—

1. Sterling purchased in India 223,000
2. Sterling taken over in London 715,000
3. Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve 3,750,000

Total 2,812,000

HINDU WATCHMAN ENLARGED ON BAIL

Pending Appeal Before High Court

Bombay, Tuesday

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavatty on the Appellate Side of the High Court admitted the appeal of Vishvanathsing Sarjoosing, a Hindu watchman employed at one of the centres of the Hindu Relief Committee, who was sentenced by by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 250 fine, on the charge of volunteering causing hurt with a dangerous weapon to a Mahomedan during the riots.

The accused was also released on bail. The statement in our report yesterday that the appeal was dismissed, was made through inadvertence.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the appellant.

Treasury Bills Sales

Bombay, July 19.

The Deputy Controller of Currency in a Press Communique says:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 19th July, 1932. Total amounts offered were Rs. 2,56,00,000 and Rs. 5,09,50,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 98-2-9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-2-6 received approximately 60 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 99-6-0 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 1,84,00,000 and Rs. 16,00,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 3-10-0 and Rs. 2-8-0 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 20th July 1932 to Monday, the 25th July 1932 at Rs. 98-4-0 per cent. Intermediate six months' Treasury Bills sold from the 13th to the 18th July 1932 amounted to Rs. 2,39,00,000.

Tenders for six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 26th July 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 29th July 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

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6. Mr. BAIJ NATH CHOPRA, M. A., Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
7. Dr. E. P. Bharucha, 63, McLeod Road, Lahore.
8. Sardar SAPURAN SINGH CHAWLA, of Messrs. Maher Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla, the Mall, Lahore, Director, Amritsar Distillery Co., Ltd. Amritsar.

It is intended to manufacture fine chemicals and to start for the present the manufacture of Aspirin, Euquinine, Ferri-et-Quinine Citras, Salicylic Acid, Acetic Acid, Soda Salicylas, Potassi Acetas, etc., disinfecting fluids and a few specialities.

We are practically pioneers in an industry of this nature in India and the rising tide of Swadeshi feeling is bound to operate in our favour. We have made careful calculations and hope to declare a dividend of 20 per cent. Company's manufactures and research is being done under the general supervision of the Technical Chemistry Department of the F.C. College, Lahore. Dr. Charat Singh, M.B.B.S., will act as Company's Technical Expert and General Manager.

Some of the products manufactured by the Company have been tested by Government Test House, Alipore, and found upto the mark. They have also been put in the market on a small scale.

Agents wanted for sale of our shares and products. For terms and prospectus apply to:—

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Devisahai Hukamchand, Katra Ahluvalia, Amritsar, Shivlalji Atmaram, Laxmi Market, DELHI, Messrs. C. Patwa & Co., BEZWADA.

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Prepared in strict accordance with the Magical formulas of the Ancient Egyptians these SILVER TALISMANS will lift you out of your troubles and sorrows and start you on the path of happiness and prosperity. There is no hope so fond or wish so great that these Talismans cannot accomplish for you. Here are a few specially powerful ones.

SPECIAL TALISMAN FOR RICHES & HONOUR. Stop wishing you were Rich but actually get Rich, clear your debts and be happy by wearing this Talisman. It is a veritable Money Magnate and brings you luck in all financial affairs. Rs. 5/8.

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SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, SURAT.

Report for Year 1931-32

The Managing Committee of the Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, have issued the 19th Annual Report of the Society's work during the year ended 31st March 1932, extracts from which are given below:—

During the year under report, 43 new members have been enrolled; 4 as Patrons, 4 as Vice-Patrons, 34 as Life-Members, and 1 as an Active Volunteer. The total number of members would now come to 506 with 72 Patrons, 63 Vice-Patrons 351 Life-Members, 16 Active Volunteers and 4 Honorary Fellows. This year, however, the list of members has been revised. The total number of members now comes to 503 of whom 69 are Patrons, 63 are Vice-Patrons, 351 are Life-Members, 16 are Active Volunteers, 4 Honorary Fellows.

THE MAGANLAL THAKORDAS BALMUKUNDDAS COLLEGE

The year under report was marked by an all-round progress in the working and the finances of the M. T. Balmukundas College.

To meet the rush experienced at the beginning of the year for admissions in the F. Y. A. Classes the College was permitted provisionally for the year under report to admit 150 more students in the First Year Class. Another application was sent at a later date to the University for permanent increase in the numbers of admissions permitted till now by the University to the various classes so as to meet the growing demand for admissions in all classes in the College. We are glad to say that the necessary permission has been granted by the University.

It will also be seen from the report of the College that additional Hostel facilities had to be provided for a number of students all at once in the beginning of the academic year by hiring two bungalows at a little distance from the College.

We are glad, therefore, to be able to announce that a new Hostel Block of 27 rooms has already been commenced to be erected. Some of the rooms are in the memory of the late Mr. Ramchandra Pranshanker Joshi from the amount donated by his daughter Mansukhgavri according to the will of her father. We have already received Rs. 8,000 from the lady and it is expected that about Rs. 8,000 more will be received from her; this will give us a welcome and necessary addition to the present hostel accommodation for the College.

It is hardly necessary to emphasise the fact that with the approaching bifurcation of Arts and Science courses the need for opening B. Sc. Classes will be all the more urgent and it is necessary for us to bestir ourselves to secure the requisite funds for the necessary expansion in that direction.

After making all such adjustments as were possible, for providing necessary accomodation for holding M. A. Classes, for Mathematics Honours Classes in B. A. and for providing an exclusive room for lectures in Physics, it was found absolutely necessary at least to have one additional room. It was then decided to build a room over the College porch, so that the college may have some more accomodation. It is hoped that the new room will be ready for use before the term begins in June.

As we are no longer teaching Arts Courses only but have been teaching Inter-Science Courses as well, it was thought that it would be more correct to drop the word "Arts" from the name of our College. The College is now known as "Maganlal Thakordas Balmukunddas College, Surat."

T. & T.V. SARVAJANIK HIGH SCHOOL, SURAT.

The Tapidas and Tulsidas Varajdas Sarvajanik High School has continued to flourish as usual.

The expansion of the School this year necessitated the renting of a large building just near the School for accommodating eight additional classes of the School. Though the building is not very far from the School the arrangement can hardly be regarded as quite satisfactory. But, unless some liberal-minded donor like the late Sheth Gangaram Varajdas Bharatia helps the Society with a large donation for a new block for accommodating about eight classes, the present arrangement though inconvenient will have to be continued.

THE N.G. JHAVERI JAIN HIGH SCHOOL, SURAT.

We have to repeat the last year's tale of the finances of the School being unsatisfactory in the year under report. The contribution from Mrs. Lilavati Naginbhai Jhaveri during the year was Rs. 4,900. The total deficits on account of the School which she has to make good have been as follows:—

Deficit for	1928-29	Rs. 224-9-5.
,,	,, 1929-30	Rs. 1139-2-6.
,,	,, 1930-31	Rs. 35-1-6.
,,	,, 1931-32	Rs. 193-5-4.
	Total	Rs. 1592-2-9.

It will be seen that a large amount of deficit occurred in the year 1929-30 in which the Jain Freestudentships were fixed up at 60 per cent. of the total number of students.

These continuous deficits for 4 years showed that the school can only be run without a loss in future on either of the two conditions, viz: (i) Government give full grant due to the School under the Grant-in-Aid Code rules; or (ii) the school has on its rolls a much larger number of boys. It was, thereupon, pressed on the mind of Bai Lilavati that it was necessary to put up a storey on the existing building in order that there can be four adequately large rooms for holding four additional classes. That she has agreed to do and the work of dismantling the roof of the building has already been taken in hand.

As against a deficit of Rs. 1,271-1-4 in the preceding year, there was a surplus of Rs. 541-1-8 in the year under report. Thus the deficit of the two previous years which came to Rs. 1404-13-5 and which are maintained as debts due by the Haripura Local Committee have been reduced by this amount of Rs. 544-1-8. The School has not as yet been registered for grant by the Government.

SARVAJANIK A.V. SCHOOL, KATARGAM.

It is satisfactory to note that the deficit of Rs. 32-12-6 for the year 1930-31 has been paid by the Katargam Village School Committee. The Fourth Standard Class has as yet not been registered by Government for grant.

SARVAJANIK A. V. SCHOOL, DEEHAN.

On account of the liberality and persistent efforts of Sheth Ruderji Paragji, the Deehan A. V. School is at last going to have a new building of its own. The progress of the School is satisfactory, considering the conditions prevailing in such villages.

THE FINANCES OF THE SOCIETY.

The finances of the Society have been slightly more satisfactory during this year. This was due to the large number of students in the College and other institutions of the Society, as well as to the liberal donations from several donors. The total donations including the endowments to the Society in the year under report amounted to Rs. 24,255-5-0 as against Rs. 11,195-6-5 in the preceding year.

The following are extracts from the report from the Principal, Maganlal Thakordas Balmukunddas College Surat, submitted to the Chairman, Managing Committee, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, on the working and progress of the Maganlal Thakordas Balmukunddas College, Surat, for the year 1931-32.

NUMBERS.

The academic year under report commenced with a very great rush for admissions to the F. Y. classes of the College, mainly owing to the very liberal results at the Matriculation Examination of 1931. We at once sent in an application to the University to permit us to admit "for one year" 350 students to the First Year class, i. e. 150 more than the number allowed under the conditions of affiliation. The Syndicate, at its meeting held towards the end of June, 1931, considered our application favourably and granted our request. But during the first week, before the Syndicate met and decided the question, we could admit "only provisionally" F. Y. students in excess of the number (200) permitted, with the result that about 30 students, after securing provisional admission, left the College perhaps under an apprehension that the Syndicate might not sanction our request and that in that case they might be left stranded. The toal number of admissions to the F. Y. class during the first term, including those who ultimately left, was 311.

To avoid similar difficulties "in future'5 we later on applied to the University to increase "permanently" the numbers of students allowed to be admitted to the various classes of this College under the conditions of affiliation. The Triennial Inspection Committees wnich inspected the College this year reported on our application and the Syndicate, on the recommendation of the Academic Council, sanctioned the numbers we asked for in our application. The following table gives the numbers.

	Maximum Number permitted till now	Increased Maximum Number
F. Y.	200	300
Inter Arts	100	150
Inter Science	60	100
Junior B. A.	60	150
Senior B. A.	75	for both taken together

HOSTEL.

The unexpected rush for admission to the F. Y. class from moffusil students also meant a very heavy demand for hostel accommodation. To meet this demand, the College had to hire two bungalows in the Athwa Lines, and about 45 students were accommodated therein. The College had also to incur a very heavy expenditure for fitting the halls in the hired bungalows with necessary partitions, on furniture and on repairs. Our sincere thanks are due to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. C. M. Gandhi, who spared no pains in enabling us to provide this extra residential accommodation at such short notice.

INSPECTION COMMITTEES.

The Triennial University Inspection Committees in (i) Arts and (ii) Science, consisting of (i) Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., the Rev. Father Duhr, S.J., and Dr. G. S. Mahajani, M. A. Ph. D. (cantab); and (ii) Dr. A. R. Normand, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., the Rex. Father G. Pallacio, S. J., and Prof. G. R. Paranjpe, M. Sc., inspected this College during the year. They were satisfied that the main conditions of affiliation were being maintained.

M. A. TEACHING.

During the year regular post-graduate lectures were delivered in English, Sanskrit, Gujarati, History and Economics, and Mathematics. To equip the College Library for M. A. teaching in Mathematics, the Executive Committee sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 1,000/.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

As the University has been seriously thinking for some time past of formulating some scheme of physical training, compulsory or optional, with a view to improve the physique of undergraduates, Mr. S. K. Mukerjee, the University Director of Physical Training, visited the college twice during the year and addressed the students at the time of his first visit. A training camp was opened at at Panchgani during the October vacation and a batch of ten students of this college, under the guidance of Prof. J. A. Kazi, attended the camp to receive the training necessary for appointment in future as student-instructors in the college. I am glad to report that all the ten secured the necessary certificates by passing the tests. It remains to be seen what steps the University takes next in this matter.

BIFURCATION SCHEME.

The University is likely to introduce a scheme of bifurcation from June 1933. When that scheme comes into force, the students will have to choose whether they wish to go in for Arts or for Science course "soon after" passing the Matriculation, and we shall have to open a 'First Year Science' class. At that stage the college cannot hope to attract many students to the F. Y. Science class, just as it does not attract many to the Inter Science class at present, unless it opens the B. Sc. classes as well and become a full-grade college in Science, as it is in Arts. Such an undertaking will require a lot of money, at least Rs. 1,50,000 including the cost of construction of a separate building for laboratories and lecture-halls, the cost of apparatus and the cost of equipment. Sooner or later, for the completion of the Science side, we must open the B.Sc. classes and the eardier it is done, the better for the college.

Such a big sum as one lakh and a half of rupees cannot be easily had, but we appeal to the generosity of the public, of Surat and of Gujarat in particular, to come and help this college at this time to enable it to attain its full stature and take it proper place among the collegiate institutions of the Presidency and not allow it to lag behind merely for lack of funds.

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I guarantee that the Jayavasikarani and other talismans prepared by me will give immediate relief to the wearer from troubles and results as advertised. Thousands of people both in India and abroad have seen for themselves the truth of the same. Buy our talisman and enjoy fortunate results.

(Sd.) V.K. SATAGOPACHARIAR.

Reward Rs. 1,000

Thousands of certificates have poured in within the lapse of four months since the beginning of 1932. As it is impossible to publish all of them, only a few have been published hereunder. One who can prove with regard to anyone of the letters published that the same has not been written on the date specified therein will get a reward of Rs. 1,000. It is needless for us, to add anything to the great respect which this Jothisha Nilayam enjoys in the whole world as it will be quite evident from these letters.

Manager,
Hanuman Jothisha Ashramam.

Send your horoscope or the correct date and time of birth or the correct time of your writing the letter and approximate age. You will be furnished with correct future readings.

1 year life reading (Monthly details)	...	Rs. 2 0 0
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For 5 questions relating to futurity	...	,, 1 0 0
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This contains a sacred root. By wearing this you will have success in all your attempts, your difficulties relating to your profession will vanish, you will gain victory in all reasonable undertakings, you will gain the favours of your superiors or elders, you will have improvement in your profession, success in examinations, union in the family and several benefits in several ways. You will have the blessing of the Almighty also. This charm will also remove the Graha Dhoshas of children, bad effects of Black Magic and evil effects of evil spirits.

If the bad effects of planets cause hindrance in the accomplishment of reasonable undertakings, we prepare and supply a SPECIAL TALISMAN.

	As.	a.	p.
For one Ordinary Jayavasikarini Talisman	2	0	0
For ten ,, ,, at a time	15	0	0
For one Special Jayavasikarini Talisman	50	0	0

LAKSHMI GANESA KAVACHAM

If one wears this Kavacham he will be blessed with good fortune and wealth. His profession will flourish and his family affairs will be successful. This is the secret of Sastras. This should be used only by those who have attained their eighteenth year of age and may be used by both the sex. It is impossible to describe its great effects in this small space. They will be realised by wearing it. It will be sent after five days from the date of receipt of the order.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The cost of one Kavacha	12	8	0
If five are purchased at a time	50	0	0

When ordering for this please write your full name and the approximate age.

LAKSHMI KAVACHAM

By wearing this, poverty will be removed and fortune will favour him. He will be successful in all his attempts, he will be free from debts, make compromise with his enemies and obtain favours of superiors.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For one Lakshmi Kavacham	5	0	0
If 5 purchased at a time	20	0	0

N.B.—Please write your address clearly and legibly. Instructions for wearing the Kavacham will be sent along with the parcels. Whether the fee has been sent by Money Order or the reply should be sent by V. P. should be stated. As the registration fee has been raised it is advisable to send the fee by Money Order. For further particulars write to:—

Manager,
HANUMAN JOTHISHA ASRAMAM
Tiruttani, P. O. S. INDIA

.....What you have predicted previously have proved correct. Please send one year life reading for a child born to me on 29-12-31 Tuesday, at 2-45 p.m. (Sd.) K Ramasami Mudali, Kaveri Road, Erode, 13—1—32.

.....I am very much satisfied with annual life reading No. 106311 dated 7—5—31 sent to me last year, since every one of your predictions has come true. Will you please send me another year's life reading (Monthly details) from 7—5—32 by V.P.P. and oblige? (Sd.) M. V Srinivasan, Board High School, Uravakonda, Ananthapur Dt.) 16—1—32.

.....I was very glad to note your answers which I am sure will happen to be true in course. The reason for my selecting you among the so many advertisers in the 'HINDU' is that the answers which you wrote to my uncle while I was staying with him (Mr. B. M. Yagnasami Iyer, Teppakulam), on 13—1—1928 No. 75520 proved to be correct and exact and I really appreciate your wonderful work. (Sd.) S. V. Lakshmanan, B.A., Pichondompalayam, Gobichettipalayam (P. O.) (via) Erode, 20—1—32.

.....I have great confidence in your predictions ever since I received correct answers to my questions, some two years back when I was a student. I take this opportunity of consulting you in the matter of naming my son who was born at 10-34 hrs. on Saturday night 9—1—32 this month. (Sd.) Y. Satyanarayana, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Police, Nagaluppalagad, Ongole Taluk. 25—1—32

.....The life reading you sent me some years back, I am pleased to say, gave me complete satisfaction. Please send me one year life reading with monthly details and answers for five questions sent herewith. (Sd.) C. S. Velu Pillai, Kadawella, Watawella (P. O.) (Ceylon) 30—1—32.

.....The readings you sent me on 26—10—1927 proved to be exact and accurate. I wish to get readings from you for my whole life. (Sd.) N. K. Chokkalinga Chetti, 195, Colombo Road, Kandy, Ceylon, 30—1—32.

.....Please give correct answers to following. I saw your answers to Sub-Post Master's questions. They were satisfactory. (Sd.) M. Dessanayake, Post Office, Haldumulla (P. O.), Ceylon, 30—1—32.

.....The readings sent to me previously have proved to be exact and true for which I will be ever grateful to you. (Sd.) S. Vaidyanatha Iyer, Savaripalayam, Coimbatore, 3—2—32.

.....I find what you have predicted to my brother P. S. Ginige is true. (Sd.) M. S. Ginige, Temple View, Kalutara North, Ceylon, 5—2—32.

.....With reference to your one year life reading I wish to inform you that your predictions are satisfactory. (Sd.) T. M. Kulandaswami Pillai, C/o Bank of Hindustan Ltd. Pollachi, 8—2—32.

.....I have received your yearly life readings twice, which I am glad to note, came to be fully true. Please send one more annual reading to my address. (Sd.) N. V. Patchico, C. G. R. Galoya Junction, Kekirawa (P. O.), 17—2—32.

.....The annual reading you sent me, with monthly details from 17—1—31 to 16—2—32, proved correct to the very letter of your predictions. Please accept my heartfelt gratitude. Please send me another reading for this year. (Sd.) R. A. Subbram, 2049, Ramanathapuram Road, Madura, 19—2—32.

.....I am glad to inform you that as per your predictions I am appointed as a Sub-Agent on the 25th of Jan. 1932, as stated by you on 4—12—31, in Messrs. The Anglo American Oil Products Co., (India) Ltd. to Nagarcoil and suburb on Rs. 30 plus a T. A. of Rs. 20 per mensem along with a certain commission, (Sd.) T. S. S. Chidambaram, C/o. S. S. Natarajan, Clerk, Taluk Office, Nanguneri, 25—2—32.

.....The answers you sent for my questions sent by me on two occasions have proved correct. Please send one year life reading with monthly details to my address. (Sd.) E. T. Thyagaraja, Godakawela, Ceylon, 20—2—32.

.....The answers received from you for my questions have proved correct. I am recommending you to several of my friends. (Sd.) E. T. Thayagaraja, Godakawela, Ceylon, 5—3—32.

....The predictions you sent me for 1928—29, I found to be correct and I understand therefrom your vast abilities as an ASTROLOGER. So I am pleased to order for another annual reading. (Sd.) Syed Mohamed, East Street, Abhiramam, Ramnad Dt., 10—3—32.

....You sent me a life reading and so far I am quite satisfied with the same. I am enclosing a letter from a friend of mine, please send her life reading by the following address. (Sd.) S. B. Shah, C/o I. B. Sarin, Esq., 40, Hewett Hostel, Lucknow University, Lucknow, 15—3—32

....As I have been fully satisfied with the answers that I had to get previously, to my questions, I have got every confidence in you. I hope, rather beg of you to guide me to brighten my future career. (Sd.) Babu Shetty, C/o, R. M. Hedge, Tea Shop, 237, Delisle Road, Bombay, 13. 22—2—32.

....I found the Annual (Monthly) Life Reading of mine you kindly sent last year wonderfully correct. (Sd.) Ardeshar B. Patel, Lakhaji's House, Lehoripura, Baroda, 27—2—32.

....I purchased some Kavachams from you, which were of great help to me and proved best to my satisfaction. (Sd.) K. Ganapathi Mudaliar, Loco Running Shed, B. C. Ltd., Namtu, N. S. S. 14-3-32.

....The Kavacham and the Viboodhi Prasadam you sent me helped me to a great extent and saved me even from dangers. (Sd.) M. Pichai, C/o, P. S. Krishna Iyer, Proprietor, P. Senapathi Iyer and Sons, Madura, 26—3—32

....I got your predictions last time and I am quite satisfied Therefore I intend getting advice always from you. (Sd.) S Ganesha Pillai, Karainagar, Jafna, Ceylon, 26—3—32

....The answers you sent for my questions on 3—7—1929 proved to be very correct and hence, please send me a year's monthly reading and oblige. (Sd.) K. S. Sreenivasan, Kammapura, K.P.M (Post) S. Arcot Dt. 27—3—32

....It is only due to your unrivalled and unshaken favour and advice, that the case of M. Ramulu ended in his favour. (Sd.) Visalakshi Ammal, Nellore. 28—3—32.

....I got a life reading from your holiness on 14—8—1925, and what your holiness had predicted there proved correct to the letter. (Sd.) Z. Gnanamuthu, Dresser and conductor, Sungei war Estate, Kulim, (Post) Malaya. 29—3—32.

....As stated by you I didn't get a prize in the Competition. (Sd.) Mrs. R. Dosy, 2, First Floor, Feru house, Colaba Causeway, Bombay, 1—4—32.

....I beg to invite your attention to your No. 99930 dated 19—3—'30 and beg to express my satisfaction though the occurrances described therein took place with slight modifications. (Sd.) M. V. Joshi, C/o, Inspector of Agriculture, Amalner. 8—4—32.

...On 22nd April, 1929, you sent me one year's life reading and all that predicted by you came true. (Sd.) S. M. Gopal Chetti, 48, 120th Street, Kalabasthi, Rangoon, 10—4—32.

....I am glad to acknowledge the receipt of my life reading and answers to my five questions and convinced of the correctness of those answers. (Sd.) J. Mohanlal Shah, C/o, Coronation Commercial College, Bunder Road, Karachi, 10—4—32.

....I am pleased to put to your notice that most of your predictions contained in my life reading made out by you by No. 106372|31 from 10—5—31 to 9—5—32 were correct. (Sd.) M. N. Bhagdev, The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Porbandar, 14—4—32.

....I have consulted you for two or three times and I am quite satisfied with your predictions. (Sd.) Daniel, Maistry, Soliya Thottam, Soliya (Post) (Via) Pollachi. 16—4—32.

....In your letter of the 20th Aug. 1930, you predicted answers to my questions of which many had come to pass accurately by which I have been greatly benefitted. (Sd.) T. G. Srinivasan, Customs Officer, Velankanni. 17—4—32.

....I had the benefit of your prediction in 1929 when I was very hard pressed. It gave me much satisfaction as the same prove quite true. (Sd.) M. V. Veerabhadran, B.A., Inspector of Co-operative Societies, C/o, M. V. Pasupathi Iyer, B.A., L.T., Head Master, "Stream Side, Coonoor, 22—4—32.

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Branches:—Palghat, Badagara, Tirur, Ottapalam, Ernakulam, Trichur, Alleppey, Mangalore, Tellicherry, Trivandrum, Coimbatore and Quilon.

Capital:—

	Rs. a. p.
Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Issued & Subscribed	25,00,000 0 0
Paid up (30-4-1932)	15,04,265 0 0
Reserve Funds ...	4,50,000 0 0
Investment on G.P. Notes (face value)	10,61,100 0 0

Present rates of interest on deposits:—7-1|2 per cent. per annum for 12 months or over; 6 per cent. for 6 months; 4-1|2 per cent. for 3 months and 3 per cent. on "On demand deposits."

On fixed deposits for 12 months and over interest paid half yearly and on sums of Rs. 10,000|- and over quarterly. Remittances on account of deposits will be received by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., at Bombay and Calcutta, free of commission.

Current and Savings Bank accounts opened and interest allowed and all other kinds of banking business undertaken.

Further particulars on application.

M. VELAYUDHAN NAIR, B.A., Secretary.

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Revitalises and Tones up by its stimulating effect. 16 Pills Re. 1.
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Bombay Branch: 393, Kalbadevi.
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Grant Road, Bombay.

GOLD FOR BRASS

Marwari Falls For Sadhu's Confidence Trick

SECUDERABAD, July 12.

Belief in the exploded science of alchemy has nummerous adherents in this country and, like the necromancers of old many Sadhus claim to be in possession of the secret of transmuting the baser metals into gold. Cases of Sadhus or people posing as Sadhus, making capital out of this belief, are not infrequent.

A case which is now being investigated by the Hyderabad City Police affords an example of alchemy being made the medium of a confidence trick. It is alleged that a Sadhu took advantage of the desire of a Marwari Brahman, named Lachminarayan, to "multiply his gold sevenfold."

About a fortnight ago a Sadhu visited the shop of Lachminarayan and on receiving a few coins was so pleased that he volunteered to teach his benefactor the art of alchemy in return. The Marwari accepted the offer and the Sadhu set to work.

Mercury was produced at the request of the Sadhu who put it into a crucible, into this he squeezed a lemon and added a leaf of some shrub which is supposed to be known only to alchemists, and to have magic properties. To create confidence the Sadhu asked the Marwari to mix the ingredients, and placed the crucible in a charcoal fire. When it was withdrawn it was found that the mixture had turned into a lump of pure silver.

Placing this into the wondering Marwari's hand he left, but not before he had accepted an invitation to return on the following day, and give a lesson in manufacturing gold.

NUGGET OF GOLD.

Next day the Sadhu put into the crucible a mixture made up of small pieces of gold, silver and brass, some opium and suffron, and reduced this to ash. He then mixed the ash with some more pieces of gold, silver and brass and poured over it the juice of the inevitable leaf. From this was produced a nugget of gold which passed the necessary test.

The Marwari was intrigued and when the Sadhu appeared for the third time, and offered to multiply sevenfold any quantity of gold his benefactor was willing to give him, the Marwari did not refuse the offer.

The Sadhu's only condition was that the Marwari should make arrangements to feed 500 persons in the time-honoured fashion. This was readily agreed to. Thereupon the shopkeeper produced articles of gold said to be worth Rs. 2,500. The Sadhu bundled them up in a piece of cloth, and with a few pieces of brass and other mysterious ingredients, he placed the collection in an earthen pot, closed it hermetically and buried it in a pit filled with live coals.

After giving strict instructions not to disturb the pot for two days, the Sadhu left, promising to return on the third day and pour a pot-full of gold into his benefactor's lap. Of course the alchemist failed to return and the anxious Marwari unable to bear the suspense any longer opened the pot and found it empty. The police are now trying to find the gold and the magician.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN WARDHA

Khaddar Bhandar Manager Acquitted

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, July 15.

Several houses were searched yesterday in the early hours of morning by the police in connection with the theft of a revolver at Nagpur. At the residence of the second "Dictator" of the Wardha District Congress Committee who is in jail, photoes of Mahatma Gandhi and a certain sum of rupees it is alleged were taken. Mrs. Bhaiyaji was searched personally by a woman.

The bungalow of a local pleader was searched and a book named "Lokmanya Charitra" was taken.

The house and shop of a prominent Congress worker and a Municipal Councillor now in jail, were also searched. A certain sum of rupees, it is alleged, was taken.

Several other houses were also searched but nothing incriminating, it is reported was found.

ACQUITTED.

The manager of the local Khaddar Bhandar who was arrested on 4th June was acquitted today, for want of evidence. He was charged with sending volunteers to the Political Conference, Nagpur. He was bailed out during the case.

A member of the local Satyagraha Ashram has been released from Dhulia Jail on the expiry of his term of six months' imprisonment.

Slogans of Swaraj Competition

Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition.

Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for annas EIGHT only.

All that you are asked to do is to read carefully the 26 slogans shown on the Entry Form, and from this select the best TWELVE.

Judgment and skill in selecting the slogans may mean Rs. 1,200 in cash to you when the result of this contest is announced.

First Prize Rs. 1,200

2nd PRIZE Rs. 200

3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND

TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

Rules And Conditions

1. Entry Form may be filled in by writing TWELVE crosses only in the blank space provided in the Entry Form.

2. After the close of the competition the list of the slogans will be submitted to a committee of experts who will decide the BEST TWELVE. The competitor whose twelve selections agree or most nearly agree with the decision of this committee will be awarded the first prize. The next nearest will receive the second prize and so on.

3. After you have filled in all your selections in the Form, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' stamps as Entrance Fee.

4. Address your Entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,

"SLOGANS OF SWARAJ" COMPETITION,

Post Box No 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coins instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.

6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.

7. All entries must be received not later than **25TH JULY.**

8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final.

9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.

10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.

11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

"Slogans Of Swaraj" ENTRY FORM	Space for writing cross
1. Swaraj is love.	
2. Swaraj depends entirely on our self-reliant efforts.	
3. Swaraj from its very nature is not in the giving of anybody.	
4. To gain Swaraj we must stand for Truth as we know it at any cost.	
5. Swaraj has no meaning for the millions if they do not know how to employ their enforced idleness.	
6. Swadeshi means Swaraj and Swadharma.	
7. Swaraj depends not upon self-indulgence but upon self-denial.	
8. To get Swaraj is to get rid of our helplessness.	
9. Our Swaraj and its advent are solely dependent upon us.	
10. Swaraj will be a fruit of incessant labour.	
11. Swaraj will be an absurdity if individuals have to surrender their judgment to majority.	
12. No Suffering no Swaraj.	
13. Swaraj is freedom for everyone.	
14. Swaraj by non-violent means can never mean an interval of chaos and anarchy.	
15. Swaraj presupposes mutual toleration of views, no matter how distasteful they may be to us.	
16. To use violence for securing Swaraj may seem an easy path, but it proves thorny in the long run.	
17. Swaraj means ability to regard every inhabitant of India as our own brother or sister.	
18. None can officiate at the altar of Swaraj who did not approach it with pure hands and a pure heart.	
19. The women of India should as much share in winning Swaraj as men.	
20. An outbreak of violence would retard our progress and may even indefinitely postpone Swaraj.	
21. Swaraj is a treasure to be purchased with a nation's best sacrifice.	
22. Swaraj is the abandonment of the fear of death.	
23. Swaraj attained by peaceful means must be peaceful Swaraj.	
24. Swaraj must be an impossible dream without an indissoluble union between the Hindus and the Muslims.	
25. Removal of Untouchability is a reform not to follow Swaraj but to precede it.	
26. The way to Swaraj lies through Swadeshi.	

COUPON—

Name

Address

LONG LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Favourable Weather Reports

INDIAN BUYING IN LIVERPOOL

Bombay, July 19.

On Monday the New York Cotton Futures Market early advanced on unfavourable weather but reacted later on long liquidation and unfavourable spot demand.

Light rains are reported in the Eastern Belt and heavy rains have fallen in Alabama. Entire Belt is partly cloudy. This change in weather is beneficial and with temperatures again declining there will less complaints of shedding. As a matter of fact rains after a dry spell is likely to promote growth of plants.

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of one point. There was absence of buying and increased long liquidation depressed prices 16 points from the opening level. The market touched the low level of the day early in the afternoon and finally closed at a net decline of 10 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points at 5.75c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 9 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 11 points at 5.65c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market opened at a rise of 8 to 9 points under the influence of Indian buying and reports of hot winds and high temperatures. The market was quiet and mostly professional trading was in evidence. The market closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points at 4.76

East Indian Cotton Futures were quiet and closed at a rise of 5 points with July 5.25 October 4.93 and January 4.17.

Egyptian Cotton Futures ring was steady and closed at a rise of 13 to 7 points. Sakel July 8.55 and Uppers July 5.74

The Alexandria Cotton Futures was very steady on improved buying. The feeling was quiet but prices closed at a rise of 31 to 17 points. Sakel July 12.98, November 13.39 January 13.58 and March 13.83. Upper August 10.13, October 10.26, and December 10.40.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest 5.89 (opening.)

Lowest 5.73 (1-42 p.m.)

Messrs Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Weather crop news favourable but short side unpopular during critical growing period.

Liverpool:—Market affected by Indian buying. Opening quiet. Good weather.

New York:—Cotton liquidation. Demand light. Generally favourable weather.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-13 a.m.—Light rains in the Eastern belt. Heavy rains in Alabama. Entire belt prtly cloudy.

11-13 a.m.:—Scattered buying. Offerings very limited.

12-30 p.m.—June Textiles Figures: Production decreased 12.7 per cent. Shipments 105.1 per cent. Sales 93.8 per cent. Stocks decreased 3 per cent. Unfilled orders decreased 11 per cent.

8-47 p.m.:—New York market eased on better Weather Map.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 13.

October	5.75	—.13
December	5.91	—.10
January 1933	5.98	—.12
March 1933	6.12	—.14
Middling Spot	5.75	—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

July	5.65	—.11
October	5.75	—.09
Middling Spot	5.65	.11

New York, 10-55 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	....
October	5.81
January	6.10

NEW YORK: NOON CALL.
New York. July 18.

July	....
October	5.82
January	6.04

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 18.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations. Closing.

July 1932	4.46	+.06
August 1932	4.44	+.06
September 1932	4.43	+.06
October 1932	4.45	4.43 +.06
November 1932	4.44	+.05
December 1932	4.46	+.06
January 1933	4.50	4.48 +.06
February 1933	4.51	+.06
March 1933	4.57	4.54 +.06
April 1933	4.56	+.06
May 1933	4.61	4.59 +.06
June 1933	4.61	+.06
July 1933	4.63	.06
Middling Spot	4.76	+.04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 18.

Sakellaridis July	6.55
October	672.
November	6.78
December	6.83
January 1933	6.89
March 1933	6.99
May 1933	7.09
F.G.F. Spot	6.80

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 18.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.28
Fine (Good Staple)	4.40
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.52
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.12
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.27
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.42
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.71
Fully Good	3.81
Fine	3.91
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	3.81
Fine	3.91
Superfine	4.01

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, July 18.

Demand Bills	3.54-7/8

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
London, July 18.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET
NEW YORK, July 18

Early weakness stop loss selling. Rallied on covering against sales actuals.

September	1.02;
December	1.06;
March	1.06

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 18.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	13
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Register	100
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
National Bank of India	39-1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent	108
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent	98-7/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	49
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	69-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan	80-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan	103-3/4
Consols 2½ per cent	72-3/4
War Loan 5 per cent	101-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	106-7/8

LONDON METALS.
London, July 18.

	£
Copper Braziers	36-1/4
Yellow Metal	32
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	11-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	9-1/4
Tin English Ingot	129-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.
LONDON, July 18.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton. No Offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton. Jul-Aug. sellers £11/17/6.

Rapeseed Torio. Hull/Continent. Jul-Aug. sellers £11

LINSEED.
LONDON. July 18.

Linseed Calcutta. (London) ton Jul-Aug. sellers £9/12/6.

Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton. July sellers £7/17/6.

Linseed Bombay. (London). Jul-Aug. sellers £10/15/0.

LINSEED OIL.
LONDON. July 18.

Linseed Oil naked. London cwt. August sellers. 12/9.

Linseed Oil naked. London cwt Sept-Dec. sellers 13/1½

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
LONDON. July 18.

Bank Bills, 3 months, 1-43/64 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months, 1-27/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE.
LONDON. July 18.

T T London on Berlin. 14.93-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam 8.81-1/2
T T London on Brussels. 25.60
T T London on Madrid. 44.34
T T London on Milan. 69.56
T T London on Berne. 18.23
T T London on Paris. 90.59
T T London on Prague. 120.00
T T London on New York (Closing Rate). 3.54-7/8

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, July 19.

In sympathy with easier New York advices, the local market opened quiet but steady at Rs. 181|8 for Broach A.M. delivery.

There was marked absence of selling and prices gradually improved to Rs. 182|12 on buying by commission houses and bazaar operators.

Later on the market ruled quiet awaiting Liverpool advices.

Broach J.|A. contracts changed hands at Rs. 168|12.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points but it opened easy at a decline of 6 points.

Prices in the local market declined to Rs. 182/ but again advanced on Liverpool being only 3 points lower. The market closed at 4 p.m. as under.

Broach J./A.	168	12	0
Broach A./M.	183	0	0
Oomra D./J.	165	12	0
Bengal July	147	0	0
Bengal D./J.	150	12	0

COTTON TEJI-MANDI

Bombay, July 19

Double options premium for Broach A/M. 1933 delivery is about Rs 39/.

Double options premium for Broach A/M. Indore Dhara Settlement next Purnima is Rs. 15/. The next Bureau report on the American Cotton Crop is falling due before the settlement, so premiums are likely to continue somewhat higher.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 19

July	126.20	—1.20
October	131.30	1.00
January	135.00	—1.10

ROOM RATE.
Bombay, July 19.

Bengal 149 D./J.
Bengal 144 July.
Broach 182 A./M.
Broach 162 J./A.
Oomra 164 D./J.

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, July 19.

	To-day	Total.
Broach J./A.	300	8,600

SPOT RATE.
Bombay, July 19.

Bengal	155	151	147	143
Punjab	153	149	145	141
Rajputana	155	151	147	143
Broach	177	174	170	166
P. A.	187	184	180	176
R. V.	184	181	177	173
Dholera z	179	176	172	168
Kalajin	181	178	174	170
Surat	229	226	222	218
Rajpipla	224	221	217	203
Navsari	234	231	227	223
Oomra No. 3	170	166	162	158
C. P. No. 1	181	177	173	169
C. P. No. 2	175	171	167	163

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, July 19.

47 G. G. Kesha & Co. Amalner 14 off
400 G. G. Kesha & Co. Akola 163 1/2
104 Do. Amraoti 160 1/4
100 Narshi Nagshi Do. 6 1/4 off
100 N. Fatehalli Badarpur 147
110 Oshman Suleman Manmar
110 Do. Miyagaon 141 14 off
100 Viram Ladha Dhuri 146
118 Nanalal Manilal Gondal 150
78 Moon Mill Limbdi 178
20 Bhavanji Lakhmidas Ujjain. 151
150 Tata & Co. Kapadvanj 182¼

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 19.

Bengal Superfine	154
Bengal Fine	151
Bengal F.G.	147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	151
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	147
Wardha Hingt Fine	168
Nagpur Savner Fine	168
Yeotmal Fine	164
Arvi Fine	164
Elichpur Fine	164
Amracti Fine	161
Khamgaon/Akoal Fine	162
Mulkapur Fine	158
Khandesh Fine	157
Muthia F.G.	150
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	156
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	162
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	160
Broach F.G.	170
Punjab/American	180
Punjab/American mix	165
Cambodia	218
Miraj/Sangli	178
Compta Good	188
Jinja	240
Busoga	255
Kampala	260

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, July 19

	Sup.	Fine	F.	G.	Good
M G Bengal U. P.	155	151	147	143	
M G Rajputana	155	151	147	143	
M G Punjab	153	149	145	141	
M G Oomra No. 3	166	162	158		
M G Oomra No. 1	177	173	169		
M G Oomra No. 2	171	167	163		
M G Broach No. 2	177	174	170	166	
M G Punjab American	187	184	180	176	
M G Surat	229	226	222	218	

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 19

B C Rate T T 1/6 1/32
B C Rate D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 July
Banks Selinv D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 August.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks Buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7/32 mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Sep.|Oct.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 377
Banks selling T T 376
Banks Buying T T 372
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 675
Banks Buying D D 695
AMSTERDAM:
Banks Selling D D 66 1/8
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 104
Banks buying 60 days 101.
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 86 7|8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 111 3|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3/8.
JAVA:
Banks Selling D D 66 1/2
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.54 3/4 18th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/8 19th instant.
Japan/London 1/6 3/4 18th instant.
London/Paris 90.60 18th inst.
London/Belgium 25.50 18th instant.
London/Switzerland 18.25 18th instant.
London/Italy 69.50 18th inst.
London/Berlin 14.94 18th instant.
London/Holland 8.82 18th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.50 18th instant.
London/New York 3.54 3/4 18th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—firm.
Gold 25-16-1 16th instant; £5-16-0 18th instant.
Silver London Ready 17 1/16 16th instant.; 17 18th instant.
Silver London Forward 17 1/16 16th instant; 17 1/16 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 1/4 16th inst.; 27 1/8 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 29/32 per cent. 16th inst.; 27/32 per cent. 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 5/16 per cent. 16th inst.; 1 3/16 per cent. 18th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 2 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos 2½ per cent 6 Mos. 2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 19.

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
3½ p. c. G. P. Notes	68/8
4 p. c. 1931/36 Conv.	94/10
4 per cent 1934/37 Loan	93/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	77/6
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds	98/14
4½ p. c. 1955/60 Loan	85/12
5 p. c. 1929/47 Loan	95-6
5 p. c. 1939/44 Loan	96/0
5 per cent 1935 Bonds	99/4
6 per cent. 1933/36 Bonds	101/10
6½ p. c. 1935 T. Bonds	103/10
5½ p. c. 1938/40 Loan	100/12

TAXFREES.

	Rs.
5 p. c. 1945-55 Loan	103/6
6 per cent 1932 Bonds	100/10
6½ p. c. 1935 B D L	105/3

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.
5½ p.c. Mysore	103/4
5 p. c. Mysore	101-8

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

	Rs.
4 per cent. B P T	73/0
4 p. c. M. Deb. 1974	72/0
5 p.c. Do. 1959	86-0
6 p.c. Do. 1954	101-8
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	101-0
6½ p.c. B. I. T. 1937	103/0

GOLD & SILVER

Longs Liquidating

Bombay, July 19.

The Silver market opened steady at Rs. 54/14 for Ashad delivery but ruled easy on long liquidation by Bazar operators. The undertone of the market is easy and Shanghai advices were unchanged. There was a poor turnover in Gold.

Ready Silver	54	7	0
Ashad delivery	54	8	0
Shravan delivery	55	2	0
Gold Ready	23	11	0

LONDON SILVER.

Silver.—Small business.
Spot 17
Forward. 17-1/16.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, July 19.

Linseed Sept.	8	0	0
Wheat Sept.	4	12	3

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Impressive Buying In Steel Shares

REPORTS OF A NEW CONTRACT OF 2 LACS TONS RAILS

Bombay, July 19.

The share market opened quiet with values lower than last close. The opening weakness was due to easier feeling in the raw cotton market. There was absence of selling and under scattered buying Mill shares recovered a portion of the loss recorded at the decline. There was a fairly good turnover of business to-day.

There was considerable activity in Tata Steel shares and ordinary shares have substantially improved in the last few days. There was impressive buying and feeling is cheerful. Bulls are confident of higher prices and are eager buyers. This buying is influenced by reports of a new contract. It is stated that negotiations are going on with the Railway Authorities for a contract of a sale of about 2 lacs tons of rails in the course of year. If this report becomes a fact, there is no doubt that Steel shares will show big rise.

Hydro-Electric shares ruled very steady. Bombay Burma shares were also in good request.

Bombay Dyeings opened at 637½ and spurted up to 641-1/4 and closed at 640. Fazuls after touching 240/10 eased a little and closed at 238-3/4. Pearls went as high as 133/2 and finished at 130. Swadeshi opened at 187½, touched 193/2 and closed at 190. New Greats and Kohinoors both ruled easier, Bombay Burmas opened at 315 XD. and closed lower at 312½. Tata Steel ordys were the centre of activity. Opening at 17/14 touched 18/12, and reacted a little closing at 19/8. Alcocks closed steady at 115. Tata Power ordys opened strong at 510/10 and reacted at 507/8 at the close. Andhra ordys were very steady at 907½. Bombay Trams ruled easy, and closed at 109/1. Hydro ordys remained neglected at 122/13. Imperials closed at 1082/8 XD. and Barodas came to business as 70. Kanis closed at 166-1/4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 19.

Bombay Dyeing 636, 40.
Century 190, 88.
Colaba 59.
Crescent 35.
Fazul 236, 41, 39.
Indore 328, 30
Madhowji 8.
Nagpur 230. 33, 31-14.
New Great 106, 7, 6.
Pearl 128, 30.
Simplex 20.
Swadeshi 190, 91, 90.
Burma xd. 315, 312.
Hydro 122, 23, 22/13.
Tram 109/6, 9/1.
Deff. N. 235.
Ord. 17/14, 19/14, 19/8, 19/4, 19/8.
Bundi 14, 14/2.
Indian 173, 74.
Katni Ord. 66-14.
Alcock 117, 15.

Bombay, July 19.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Ahmedabad Advance	265/0
Apollo Mills	0|12
Bombay Dyeing	640/10
Century	188/12
Central India	231/14
Colaba Land	59/6
Crescent	35
Dawn Mills	475/0
E. D. Sassoon	0/2-3/4
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahim Pabaney	64/6
Edward Sassoon	20/0
Finley	70/10
Fazulbhoy	239/6
Gokak	92/8
Hindustan	1402/8
Indian Manfg.	1230/0
Indian Bleaching	128/12
Indore Malwa	330
Kastoorchand	5/2
Khatau	65/0
Kohinoor	106/4
Lakshmi	800/0
Morarjee	400/0
Madhavjee	8/0
Model Nagpore	50/0
Mysore	90/0
New Great	106/4
New City	40/0
Pearl	130
Phoenix	255/0
Premier	1/0
Sholapur	1672/8
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93/4
Sassoon Silk	45/0
Swan	55/0
Simplex	20
Swadeshi	190
Tata Mills	15/4
Vishnu	1280/0

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	593/0
Amritsar Patti Old	60/0
Central Provinces	66/0
Dhond Bharamati	74/8
Guzerat	47/0
Hoshiarpur Doab	62/0
Larkhana	76/0
Mandra Bhon	54/0
Mymensing Rebate	61/0
Mymensing Gtd	61/0
Pachora Jamner	52/8
Sara Sirajgunj	63/0
Sialkot Narowal	74/8
Sind Light	46
Tapti Valley	612/8
Upper Sind Light	64/0

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	90/12
Bank of Baroda	70
Bombay Provincial	53/0
Central Bank	16/2
Eastern Bank	57/8
Imperial F. P.	1082/8 X.D
Imperial P. P.	261/4 X.D.
Union Bank	3-1

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	14
Gwalior Cement	52/0
Indian Cement	174/6
Katni Cement Ordy.	166|14
Katni Cement Def.	615/0
Punjab Cement Ordy.	7/8
Punjab Cement Pref.	9/12
Samahabad Cement	197|8
Shivrajpur	11|4
United Cement	72/0

HYDRO & ELCCTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	121|14
Andhra Valley Ordy.	907|8
Andhra Valley Pref.	1000/0
Bombay Tram Ordy.	109|1
Bombay Tram Pref.	68|8
Broach Electric	7/2
Karachi Electric	143/2
Surat Electric	111/4
Suburban Electric	101/0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	122|13
Tata Hydro Ordy.	122|13
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	106/8
Tota Power Ordy.	507|8
Tata Power Pref.	1185

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	115
Br. Burma Petrol	2/7
Bombay Burma Old	312|8
Bombay Burma New	103|12
Bombay Steamer	202|8
Bombay Telephone	53/8
Bombay 6½ p.c. Deb.	52/8
Bellapur Sugar	91|12
Indian Radio Ordy.	242/8
Indian Radio Def.	235/0
Indian Mercantile	32/0
McKenzies	60/0
New India Assurance	18
Jupiter Insurance	6|8
Oriental Insurance	1900
Vulcan Insurance	5/6
Port Canning	553/12
Scindia Steam	6/14
Tata Construction	41
Tata Iron and S. Ordy.	193
Tata Def.	235/0
Tata 1st Pref.	117/8
Tata 2nd Pref.	37|4
Tata Oil	154

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, July 19

	Bales.
Central India	9
Barsi-Nugger	51
Berar	62
Dhollera	253
Compta-Dharwar	1,375
Westerns-Northerns	1,191
East Africans	155
	Cwts.
Wheat	22,250
Linseed	4,922
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	80
Gingellyseed	858
Poppyseed	169
Groundnuts	4,307
Castorseed	2,309
Rice	10,424
Cottonseed	634
Mowraseed	617
Grom	1,259
Joowar	4,278
Bajree	2,657
	Tons.
Coal	685

LONDON GOLD.
LONDON, July 18.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5/16/0
Interest Day to Day Loans. 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans. 5/8 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, July 19

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 18/7/32	9979000	8873000
Receipts Yesterday 18/7/32	6000	4000
Exports to date 18/7/32	8611000	6847000
Stock at Ports 15/7/32	3493000	2330000
Stocks Interior Towns 15/7/32	1388000	834000
Stock Liverpool 15/7/32	758000	983000
Visible Supply 15/7/32	6814000	5407000
Quantity in Sight 15/7/32	14647000	13115000
Quantity out of Sight 15/7/32	13022000	10776000

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.
Ex-Godown Bombay.
Bombay, July 19.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 400/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 90/ per ton.

INCREASE OF RAINFALL IN KONKAN

MONSOON STRONG IN ORISSA

POONA, July 19.

Rainfall will increase in south-west Benga, Orissa, Central Provinces, North Madras Coast, North Deccan and Kokan. The monsoon will continue active in West Central India and Burma. Scattered thundershowers will continue in North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and the Punjab Hills.

Yesterday's depression in north bay has intensified and lies this morning with centre avout sixty miles to south of Sadheads. The monsoon has been strong in Orissa, East Central Provinces, West Central India and East Rajputana and is fairly active in Deccan, North Madras coast and Burma. Local thunderstorm rain has occurred in hills of North West India. Tempeorature is above normal in United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, West Central India, Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Malabar and local in Bengal, Kumaon Hills, Kashmir, North-west Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Gujerat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and North Madras coast. A few falls occurred in Assam. Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East and North Punjab, Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall.—Port Blair two inches; Ahmerst three; diamond Island one and half; Tavoy, Mergui, Kyaukpyu, Maymyo one; Lashio three-quarters; Rangoon half; Jalpoiguri, Cuttack three; Cherrapunji, Chandbali two; Narayanganj, Sambalpur one and half; Naya Dumka three-quarters; Calcutta quarter; Pendra four; Indore three; Kotah two; Lahore, Harnai, Kalat, Jhalrapatan, Mount Abu, Dohad one; Jaipur three-quarters; Srinagar, Sonamarg, Parachinar, Fort Sandeman, Ahmedabad half; Hissar, Poshawar quarter; Mahableshwar three-quarter; Matheran one and half; Marmagao, Khandala one; Gopalpur, Mercara three-quarters; Bijapur, Aurangabad, Raichur, Calicut half.—A. P.

Bombay City Rainfall

Bombay, July 19.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 19-7-'32:—Colaba Point 0.14 inches; Fort 0.20 inches; J. J. Hospital 0.07 inches.

Total since 1st June to date:—Colaba Point 33.70 inches; Fort 40.72 inches; J. J. Hospital 39.36 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930:—Colaba Point 33.65 inches; Fort 36.75 inches; J. J. Hospital 32.97 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931:—Colaba Point 37.95 inches; Fort 41.40 inches; J. J. Hospital 40.85 inches.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19/7/1932:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 0.66 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 8.18 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 7.82 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.0 degrees (0.9 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 7.80 degrees (1.7 above normal).

Relative Humidity during at 8 a.m. 85 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. N.W.

Velocity at 8 a.m. 20 miles per hour.

LONDON RUBBER.
LONDON. July 18.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot, sellers 2.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE
London, July 18.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. cargoes Jul./Aug. sellers 24/9.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. cargoes, Jul./Aug. sellers 24/9.

Wheat South Australian Parcels July sellers 24.

Wheat Choice White Karachi no offers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, July 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C & F. Calcutta, July/Aug. per cwt. 7/10-1/2; C. & F. Bombay July/Aug. per cwt. 7/11; C. & F. Karachi, July/Aug. per cwt. 7/11.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1932

NO SURRENDER!

De Valera Renews His War-Cry

NO MORE TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN!

Reprisal Duties On English Coal

LONDON, July.

DUBLIN.—The Senate has passed the Second Reading of the Emergency Duties Bill without a division. It rejected a motion to take the remaining stages tonight.

"I have gone out of my way to meet the British and done everything possible except surrender the rights of the Irish people, and I am not going any further," declared Mr. De Valera in the course of the debate. He said that he desired to avoid suffering both in Britain as well as in Ireland but declined to continue paying Britain the enormous tribute of £50,00,000 annually.

TRIBUNAL

Mr. De Valera agreed that the only way out was arbitration, but "let us place no restrictions on the tribunal." The principle laid down by the British Government was a complete misrepresentation of the whole intention of the Imperial Conference.

They were driven to seek alternative markets, but the people of the Free State who had been hungry would be hungry no longer, for there would be more food in the country and it would be Government's business to see that hungry mouths were fed.

BRITISH COAL BOYCOTT

Prohibitive tariff against the British coal is one thing practically certain to result from the Emergency Duties Bill. The Free State buys annually £20,00,000 worth of English and Scottish coal. It appears likely that the whole of this trade will be lost.

German importers have arrived in Dublin with samples of coal on which favourable reports have been made, and hopes are entertained that reciprocal contracts will be made for the exchange of Irish produce with German coal.—R

Senator Milroy, who, years ago escaped with Mr. de Valera from Lincoln Gaol, strenuously opposed the bill and accused the President of wanting to get back to the conditions of 1921 and have another round with England.—Reuter.

Analysis Of The Dues

An authoritative analysis shows that out of the £5,000,000 payable to Britain £3,000,000 in land annuities is chargeable to the Free State budget only when the tenant purchasers default, and similarly £600,000 on account of loans to municipalities.

The balance of £1,400,000 is mostly payable to judicial, civil and constabulary pensioners resident in the Free State.

Britain pays war and other pensioners resident in the Free State another £2,250,000 annually.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS

Sultan Khan Beats P. Johner

LONDON, July 18.

BERNE.—Sultan Khan beat Paul Johner (Switzerland) in the second round of the International Chess Tournament.—

TEST TRIAL MATCH

Pataudi And Duleep To Play For England

LONDON, July 18.

The Nawab of Pataudi and Duleepsinhji will play for England against the Rest in the Test trial match at Cardiff on July 27.—Reuter's Special.

Indian Beaten

BERNE, July 19.

Colin (Switzerland) beat Sultan Khan (India and Britain) in the third round of the International Chess Tournament.—Reuter.

RAIL AND ROAD IN BRITAIN

Hauliers To Reorganise

LONDON, July 18.

Far-reaching proposals for the re-organisation of road transport, eliminating competition with railways and even more frenzied competition among the road haulage contractors themselves, have been made by the Road Haulage Association. The association urges that a tribunal should be established to regulate the road freight charges, because unbridled competition among the hauliers has increased to such an extent that the internal organisation of road haulage transport is difficult to achieve, except under compulsion.

Regarding freight charges it is suggested that as far as practicable the rates should be equal whether by road or rail.

A committee appointed by the Minister of Transport is now inquiring into road and rail transport problems and the extent to which the two services may be co-ordinated.—Reuter.

OTTAWA DELEGATES WELCOMED

Impressive Scenes At Quebec On Arrival

QUEBEC, July 19.

The "Empress of Britain", carrying the British and Empire delegates to the Ottawa Conference, was accorded a tumultuous welcome as she entered the port.

Sirens hooted, and it seemed as if the whole of the population of Quebec was lining the shores.

The delegates received a tremendous cheer.

Royal Canadian Air Force planes circled over the ship. Every vantage-point from which the delegates' arrival could be watched was thronged.

BROADCAST.

Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Havenga, Mr. Moffat (South Rhodesia) and Sir Atul Chatterjee briefly broadcast, thanking Quebec for her welcome.

Mr. Baldwin's first greeting to Canada was: "All will co-operate for the benefit of all our peoples. May your and our hopes for the conference be realised."

The visitors were received by three members of the Dominion Cabinet and the British High Commissioner, Sir William Clark.

The delegates went ashore at 6-15 p.m.

ACCIDENT TO EMPIRE LINER

LONDON, July 19.

The liner had an unfortunate passage yesterday. Firstly, a minor fire broke out in the ball room, which was quickly extinguished.

The liner was later reported to have been involved in a minor collision on the St. Lawrence river with the steamer Briarwood, of Middlesbrough (4,013 tons).

The "Empress of Britain" was steaming slowly in a fog when the "Briarwood" suddenly loomed up directly ahead. It was impossible to avert a collision but the magnificent seamanship of the "Empress of Britain's" officers reduced the damage to the "Briarwood" to dented plates and torn woodwork. The "Empress of Britain" was apparently not damaged, and continued her voyage to Quebec, where she was docked at 5 p.m. to-day.—Reuter.

BALDWIN IS PLEASED

QUEBEC, July 19.

The Indian, British, South African and South Rhodesian delegates to the Ottaya Conference have arrived here by the "Empress of Britain."

Mr. Baldwin has made a statement that the delegates to the Empire Conference had done much useful work on board. Not only had they constantly conferred among themselves but they had had the pleasure of conferring with their fellow delegates from the other parts of the Empire. He was glad to say that they had made good progress and he was convinced that the spirit of helpful co-operation in which they met was of good augury for the larger meetings shortly to take place.—Reuter's Special.

LOWERING CUSTOMS BARRIERS

Powers Sign Convention

LONDON, July 18.

Geneva.—Representatives of Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg have formally signed the Convention to lower the Customs barriers reciprocally and progressively. The Convention, which was drafted at Lausanne a month ago, invites other Powers to join on the basis of reciprocity.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA. — Shailendranath Ghoshal, Deputy License Officer, Calcutta Corporation, was arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, on Saturday.—A.P.

ALL PLEASED

Sardar S. H. Khan's Appointment

LAHORE, July 19.

The appointment of Captain Sikandar Hayat Khan as the Acting Governor of the Punjab has caused general satisfaction in the Punjab.

Newspapers of all shades of opinion and all communities are jubilant over the appointment.

The "Tribune," after congratulating Captain Sikandar and expressing satisfaction at the appointment, remarks: "We have no doubt he will discharge the duties of his high office in such a manner as to belie the fears of those who maintain that communal atmosphere in the Province makes it necessary that it should always have a European Governor."

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says: "Governorships do not go by seniority and this is equally true of acting and substantive appointments. There were doubtless good reasons for passing over Sir Abdur Rahim in Bengal some years ago though it caused much heart-burning at the time and since then. Nevertheless though there is no prescriptive right, there would have been keen disappointment in a very large circle in the Punjab had Captain Sikandar, as Senior Member of the Executive Council, not been appointed to officiate as Governor during the regrettable absence on leave of Sir Geoffrey and it is pleasant to be able to congratulate both the Sardar and the Punjab on the appointment that conforms with popular anticipation and wishes."—A.P.

Citizens Protest Against Bijapur City Fathers

SHOLAPUR, July 18. By Mail.

Reliable news-reports are available that as a mark of protest against the decision of the Bijapur Municipality to collect immediately Municipal taxes due for the next year, the citizen declared hartal on Thursday last and decided to send a deputation to the President of the Municipality. But, as the President refused to hear the deputationists, they directly went to Mr. Mardekar, District Magistrate and Collector, Bijapur, who. It is reported, sympathetically heard them and promised to inquire into the matter.

47TH "DICTATOR" OF SURAT ARRESTED

'Ordinance Day' In Bulsar

(From A Correspondent).

SURAT, July 18.

The 47th "Dictator" of the Surat District and a volunteer who started for celebrating the "Ordinance Day" in Bulsar yesterday were arrested at the Main Bazaar while delivering a speech.

Both of them distributed "Satyagraha Patrika," "Navjivan" and other literature in some of the streets of Bulsar. They also conducted small meetings.

Ahmednagar Arrests

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, July 19.

Two workers of Pathardi were yesterday sentenced, under the new consolidated Ordinance to one year's rigorous imprisonment each for advising people to picket.

They were arrested on 30th June. Ordinance protest day meeting was held on Tilak Maidan on Sunday under the Presidency of Rao Bahadur Chitale, M.L.C., but it was postponed.

NAGPUR.—The next session of the Central Provinces Legislative Council commences on August 25.—A.P.

NAGPUR.—All the thirteen accused in the Nagpur alleged conspiracy case were produced on Monday before the City Magistrate who adjourned the case till August 2, as police investigations are not yet complete.—A.P.

VICTORY FOR PEASANTS' PARTY

Big Putsch In Rumanian General Election

LONDON, July 18.

Bucharest.—The Rumanian general election has resulted in a big victory for the National Peasant (Government) Party which obtains 300 out of 383 seats in the Chamber.—Reuter.

SNAKE IN GHEE

Sudden Death Of Five Girls

LAHORE, July 19.

Five daughters of a Muslim in the City have died suddenly, it is surmised, due to their having eaten poisoned ghee in which had died a deadly snake.—A. P.

British Stock Markets

LONDON, July 18.

On the Stock Exchange, apart from sustained interest in West Australian minings and revival of strength in diamond shares, notably the De Beers, business was very small. British Government securities were rather easier and the German and Austrian loans particularly were lower.

The raw rubber market was again rather firmer on a further reduction of stocks. Cereals continued firm with further sales of wheat and flour to Russia. Tin was quietly steady and the reported possibility of the formation of a new pool had practically no effect.—Reuter.

M. Jean Jusserand Dead

LONDON, July 18.

Paris.—The death has occurred of M. Jean Jusserand, a former French Ambassador to the United States.—Reuter's Special.

WASHAWAY ON N. W. RY.

Booking Of Traffic Suspended

RAWALPINDI, July 18.

The Divisional Transportation Officer, N. W. Railway, wiring from Rawalpindi under date July 18 states:—Due to heavy rain track at mile 645|3|4 between Landikotal and Jamrud on the Khyber Railway section having been washed away, the line is blocked between Peshawar Cantonment and Landikotal and through communication interrupted for five days. Booking of all traffic is suspended.—A.P.

SIR HUGH BISCOE DEAD

SIMLA, July 19.

Official intimation has been received of the death from heart-failure at three this morning of the Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir Hugh Biscoe, Resident in Persian Gulf, while proceeding on tour on board H. M. S. Bideford.—A.P.

Governor To Visit Khandesh

GANESHKHIND, July 18.

On Monday, the 18th July, the Governor of Bombay left Poona to tour the East and West Khandesh District.—A. P

(Continued from Col. 7.)

ed. He then proceeded to support this by numerous quotations from the speeches and writings of the various accused. In their joint statement 18 Communist accused had declared. "Our activities have been in accordance with our theory." Quoting this, Mr. Kemp said: "That is the whole thing put in a nutshell. If you get that gentlemen, you get exatly what I mean."

WORLD'S BIGGEST RIVER ROAD

St. Lawrence To Be Deepened

HISTORIC PACT SIGNED BY CANADA AND U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

A treaty for the development of the St. Lawrence waterway, variously estimated to cost between £50,000,000 and £200,000,000 has been signed between Canada and the United States after protracted negotiations.

The project provides for the deepening of the upper St. Lawrence river channel to a navigation depth of approximately 26 feet by the construction of dams, and also for a plan for installation of plant designed to produce hydro-electric energy of 2,000,000 h.p.

Part of the scheme, namely enlargement of the Welland Canal joining Lake Eric and Lake Ontario has already been completed by Canada at the cost of £25,000,000. The whole scheme will greatly assist the grain industry by reducing the elevator and transport costs, and profoundly affect industry in the Middle West.

President Hoover described the project as the greatest internal improvement yet undertaken in the North American Continent.

The treaty has to be ratified by the two countries concerned.—Reuter.

The river St. Lawrence is the largest and the longest in Canada and forms the highway to the huge fresh water lakes between the United States and Canada. It is throughout navigable and the products of the factories of Detroit and Chicago find their way to the sea on it. It forms the Northwestern boundary of the State of New York. At its mouth it is 26 miles broad.

TRADE UNIONS AS SCHOOLS OF COMMUNISM

"RED" PLAN OF ACTION IN INDIA

Mr. Kemp Explains Inner Meaning Of Labour Strikes

MEERUT, (By Mail.)

In the Meerut Conspiracy Case, Mr. Kemp, Crown Counsel, having concluded the chronological narrative of events in the alleged conspiracy took up certain items in the alleged general conspiracy.

Mr. Kemp argued that the public activities of the accused were Communist, based on the Communist theory and modes of conduct. This was borne out by the strikes in which the accused participated.

In Bombay in the latter half of 1927 individual strikes were occuring in the textile mills and this continued early in 1928, but as early as January, 1928, the Workers and Peasants Party gave out the slogan of general strike as the only way out for the redress of workers' grievances.

CAPTURE OF STRONGHOLD.

This was opposed by moderate labour leaders, but the W.P.P. persisted in its propaganda and its members gradually penetrated the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal (G.K.M.) so as to be able to influence the workers to their point of view and on April 18, the G.K.M., gave the call for a general strike. On April 23, the police resorted to firing and one striker was killed and by the 26th the general strike was complete. A joint strike committee was set up in which the members of the W.P.P. took the most leading part for the conduct of the strike.

There was a split in the G.K.M. in May and the accused started the new Union which subsequently became well-known as the Girni Kamgar Union (G.K.U.). They also started a bi-weekly Marathi organ "Kranti" for the purposes of party propaganda during the strike and made numerous daily speeches. The strike was finally settled on October 4.

LILLOOAH.

The Lillooah railway strike began on March 8 and ended on July 19, 1928. The strike was spread to Ondal and Asansol at the request of the accused and they helped to do it.

At Chengail there was a short-lived jute workers' strike after which a Union was formed by the accused. Another strike broke out on April 23 and was settled in May. In June there was a third strike and a short-lived fourth one in November, 1928. Some of the accused organised another Union of jute workers at Bauria in July. A strike followed which collapsed in January, 1929.

PLAN BEHIND.

Mr. Kemp argued that his point was not that these acts were illegal or wrong, but to show from the acts done and the ideas spread by the accused, that they had a fixed plan. The Communist theory was that the emancipation of the working class could not be achieved by constitutional means and they urged that the importance of class struggle as against all forms of class collaboration and class struggle had to be stressed on all occasions and by every means.

To the Communists trade unions were schools of Communism and active instruments of a struggle which they hoped to lead into final play one day. These acts of the accused had to be reviewed in this light.

Mr. Kemp quoted from an exhibit:—

"Our object will be to create discontent against the present system and intensify it where it exists and through mass demonstrations and strikes give organised vent to these."

This was the central idea and then Mr. Kemp proceeded to quote from the reports of the various Congresses of the Communist International to show the detailed tactics recommended.

"DO'S" AND "DONT'S".

Mr. Kemp reduced the entirety of Communist tactics into the form of "do's" and "dont's" e.g., take part in the every day struggle of the workers; don't disregard the smallest demands and draw attention to the prevalent abuses; be conspicuous in strikes and demonstrations; every strike, large or small, successful or unsuccessful, is a lesson; train leaders from the rank and file and of course, inculcate discipline; expose reformists on every occasion; oppose all phrases about non-violence; deprecate tactfully the influence of religion; denounce capitalists, explain that Government always supports the capitalists, and is in fact a government of capitalists and therefore denounce the Government; introduce political issues; emphasise that no lasting improvement is possible under the capitalist system; lay stress therefore, on the necessity for revolution and the establishment of a workers' raj; demonstrate the international character of the class-struggle; praise the Red International of Labour Unions (Moscow) and denounce the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) and draw illustrations from the French, Russian and Chinese revolutions.

Mr. Kemp said: These cover more or less all the features which I suggest are observable in the public activities of the accus-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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